

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1902.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

THE November issue of this excellent monthly opens with an editorial note acknowledging the receipt of the cablegram from Shanghai announcing the result of the meeting of the American Association here at which the Treaty of Shanghai was unanimously condemned. Mr. Sharretts is mentioned as being in full agreement with this decision, and the writer states that the new British Treaty leaves in existence “the native machinery for effecting ‘squeezes’ on merchandise in transit, which could be made the means of a revival of the most obnoxious features of likin taxation.” This is what the British Treaty if carried out does not do. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that—

There is reason to believe that the Government of the United States is entirely favourable to the general principle of giving China a higher rate of import duty in exchange for the surrender of the revenue derived from the likin stations. But it is probably as fully impressed as are our friends in China with the dangers inherent in Article 8 of the British Treaty. The time, therefore, seems opportune to formulate some scheme which, while making the required concessions in import duties, will also provide the necessary safeguards

against the re-imposition of internal taxation on merchandise in transit, in any shape or form whatever. This does not seem an impossible task, and the co-operation of other commercial powers is likely to be invited by the United States in the effort to accomplish it.

The accomplishment of this desirable result will not, nevertheless, remove the chief objection made by the opponents of the Treaty of Shanghai, that whatever promises China may make as to the removal of internal taxation on merchandise in transit, she will not keep them.

Then comes a note on an article by Mr. John Barrett in the “North American Review,” to which we refer later on, and the writer of the notes says that “it is hardly worth while raising at this stage of the discussion, the question of the right of China to make any tariff that suits her, since it is tolerably certain that no tariff will be imposed which has not the consent of the chief commercial Powers.” Mr. Sharretts is commended for the vigilance with which, when engaged on the Tariff Commission here, he guarded the interests of U. S. manufacturers, the result being that the specific rates now levied do not greatly exceed four, instead of five per cent *ad valorem*. Of course, this is really merely the result of the fall that has taken place in silver since the three selected years 1897, 1898, and 1899. There is a note on a recent article on Japan by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, and a concise summary of the very interesting report by Professor Jenks on the experience of England and Holland in their Oriental dependencies, with reference to the U. S. government of the Philippines. It is worth quoting in full:—

Mr. Jenks was constrained to observe that nowhere in the dependencies of England, Holland or France in the Orient has there been granted so great a measure of self-government as the United States has already given to the Filipinos. He remarks, with characteristic caution, that when one considers that these nations are seriously working for the good of the natives and that they are doing what, on the whole, seems to them best, the inevitable conclusion is that the Government of neither England nor Holland considers the natives as yet capable of self-government. He adds that while the United States is commended for its earnestness in pushing forward measures for fitting the Filipinos for ultimate self-rule, the

rulers of other countries would doubtless question the wisdom of proceeding so rapidly. The Professor makes the very wise observation that much interference on the part of the home authorities in the details of the government of dependencies is harmful, and that those colonies have progressed most rapidly in which the English or Dutch rulers have been given by their home government the freest hand in administration. Mr. Jenks is not at all convinced that the gold standard is necessarily the best for the countries which he visited, but he reaches the conclusion that it is highly desirable to adopt a fixed rate of exchange with gold for the Philippine currency, while encouraging the use of silver as much as possible. The special reasons given are that if silver continues to depreciate, the gainers from its depreciation will be the exporting houses, while the native Filipinos who grow hemp, sugar, tobacco, etc., will be the losers. Like all other intelligent observers, Mr. Jenks is thoroughly impressed with the necessity of admitting Chinese labour into the Philippines, alike in the interest of the native population and of the material development of the islands.

There is a full report of the annual meeting of the Association at which the Secretary's report was read. It contains the reasons why the Association could not endorse the treaty of Shanghai, the main one being that the maintenance of the native custom-house allows the continuance of squeezes on goods in transit. There is a dispatch of some length from Washington on the proposal to put the Philippine currency on a gold basis. The treaty of Shanghai is reprinted in full as well as the discussion of it in Noel, Murray & Co.'s circular. There is a long excerpt from Mr. Clarence Cary's recent notes on the Trans-Siberian Route; and an interesting account of the organization of a department of Chinese at Columbia University, New York. After consulting all possible sources of information, it was decided to appoint as Professor the first Chinese scholar now living and available, Prof. Friedrich Hirth of Munich, formerly a Commissioner in the Imperial Maritime Customs. The issue closes with a long extract from Mr. John Barrett's article in the "North American Review" on "America in China." Mr. Barrett certainly deserved the Tokio Legation if only for the buoyant and confident way in which he describes "America's present unique position in China." The Chinese Exclusion Act, he rightly says, is a mere bagatelle compared to the forcible acquisition of China's territory by less scrupulous Powers. "Then there is the well-established belief among the officials at Peking and the powerful Viceroy throughout the empire, that America's diplomatic and consular representatives can be trusted for unselfish negotiations without ulterior or hidden purposes. . . . It is no exaggeration or self-assumption on the part of American diplomatic and consular representatives

to contend that it was its influence" with the great Yangtze Viceroys and Yuan Shih-kai "which prevented the spread of the Boxer outbreak and the absolute wiping out of the Legations at Peking." Mr. Barrett learnt this from his recent intercourse with the highest officials at Peking and "on the word of our Minister at Peking and of our consuls stationed throughout the land." And it is proved by the facilities given to the American builders of the Hankow-Canton railway, and the deep interest taken by China in the St. Louis World's Fair. But it does not do to take Mr. Barrett too seriously; his breezy optimism is a good tonic when one is inclined to despair of China and her future.

Summary of News.

THE American mail of the 15th of November arrived here on the 13th inst. by the U. S. M. S. Gaelic.

A MAIL leaves on Saturday for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Bayern.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

REGALCITRANT VENEZUELA.

London via Bombay, 9th December.

The British and German Ministers left Caracas yesterday with their staffs for La Guaira, where they embarked on their men-of-war.—*Reuter.*

10th December

News comes from Caracas to the 9th that the combined English and German fleet to-day seized the Venezuelan fleet of four warships in the harbour of La Guaira.

All the English subjects in Caracas have been arrested.—*Reuter.*

London, 10th December.

Lord Cranborne said that the claims against Venezuela included compensation for unjustifiable interference with British trading vessels, for the imprisonment and ill-treatment of British subjects, the seizure and destruction of British property, and the damage to British railway property.—*Special service.*

London via Bombay, 11th December.

Satisfaction is expressed in London at the arrest of British subjects in Caracas, as it is known that they will be safer in prison than when at the mercy of the populace.—*Reuter.*

Later.

There were violent demonstrations at Caracas on Tuesday evening when the news was received of the seizure of the Venezuelan ships at La Guaira. The crowd burnt the British and

German flags and attempted to burst open the doors of the German Legation, shouting "Death to the Germans!" The police declined to interfere.

The Government has placed an embargo on the British and German railways.

President Castro has proclaimed a general amnesty, and summoned all Venezuelans to arms.

Mr. Bowen, the U. S. Minister, who is representing British and German interests at Caracas, has obtained the release of the principal British and German prisoners, and is insisting on the release of the remainder.—*Reuter.*

London, 11th December.

It is stated at Trinidad that Great Britain will blockade the whole coast eastward of La Guaira, and Germany westward; and they will not seize the Customs.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 12th December.

The captured Venezuelan warships, with the exception of one claimed to be French property, have been sunk. General Ferrer, with a force of 1,200 Venezuelans, is marching on La Guaira.

President Castro has issued a manifesto describing the action of the allies as barbarous, ignoble, and treacherous, and has summoned all the States to join in defending the sacred soil of the country.—*Reuter.*

* * * The total population of the fifteen States of the Republic of Venezuela in 1891 was 2,323,527.—*Ed.*

Later.

The rest of the British and German prisoners at Caracas have been released.

General Ferrer's force with eighteen guns has arrived at La Guaira.

The landing parties from the British and German warships re-embarked after rescuing the British and German prisoners.

At La Guaira no collision has occurred with the Venezuelan troops.

Except the cruiser *Indefatigable*, the British warships have left, as is believed in search of the rest of the Venezuelan fleet.—*Reuter.*

London, 12th December.

The British and German Ministers, who had left Caracas and gone on board their men-of-war, have proceeded to Trinidad.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 13th December.

The sinking of the captured Venezuelan men-of-war, which has not hitherto been explained, is adversely criticised and has irritated public opinion in the United States.

President Castro is enforcing a levy on all male citizens between the ages of fifteen and fifty.

The Archbishop and President Castro have invited the revolutionists to unite against the common foe.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The Venezuelan Government has asked Mr. Bowen, the U. S. Minister, to propose to Great Britain and Germany to submit the questions at issue to arbitration. It is unlikely that the allies will agree to this at the present juncture.—*Reuter.*

14th December.

Two more British warships from Bermuda have gone to Venezuela.

Italy is sending two warships to Venezuela.

It appears that it was only the Germans who sunk the two vessels captured by them; the British are utilising their captures.—*Reuter.*

15th December.

The German cruiser Vineta having captured the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, the mob at Puerto Cabello seized the English steamer Topaz on the 10th instant, and subsequently released her.

Failing satisfaction, H. M. S. Charybdis and S. M. S. Vineta bombarded Puerto Cabello.—*Reuter.*

Later.

President Castro has changed his attitude. While still protesting against the action of the Powers, he has ordered that reprisals shall cease, has restored the British and German railways and telephones, has visited the wife of the German Minister, who was lying ill at the Legation, and offered the hospitality of the presidential palace.

He also sent a message to Puerto Cabello ordering the authorities there to give the satisfaction demanded, but the message arrived too late.—*Reuter.*

London via Bombay, 15th December.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, have agreed that the United States will not be involved in the hostilities in Venezuela, unless serious developments take place.—*Reuter.*

London, 16th December.

In the House of Commons, during a debate on the Venezuelan question, Lord Cranborne said that the attitude of the United States was reasonable and sensible. It was recognised that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine and that we were absolutely driven to the course adopted. The whole coast would be blockaded if Venezuela continued to be unyielding. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman complained that we were bound hand and foot to Germany, of whose claims the House of Commons was unaware.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 16th December.

A German semi-official statement has been made that the vessels of the Venezuelan navy sunk were so unseaworthy that to have retained them would have hampered the movements of the German warships. It is understood that the arbitration proposal has been strongly endorsed by the

United States. Mr. Secretary Hay has informed Germany that the blockade should not apply to American ships, and the United States disapproves of the stoppage of ships generally, quoting as a precedent the peaceful blockade of Crete in 1896. Italy participates in the blockade.—*Reuter.*

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.*London via Bombay, 10th December.*

The French Cabinet has decided to actively intervene at Marseilles, and has instructed Admiral Rouvier to call on the masters and men to accept arbitration, with the Admiral himself as arbitrator.—*Reuter.*

11th December.

The Marseilles strikers have refused to negotiate further with the employers or the Government, and have resolved to continue the struggle to the bitter end.—*Reuter.*

London, 13th December.

The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce in a strong letter to the Government demands the enforcement of the law against the naval reservists whom it characterises as deserters.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.*Peking, 10th December.*

Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of Chihli, etc., Chu Yen-hsi and T'uen Yu-lan, Special Examiners, returned from the provinces, were received in audience in the Grand Council Chamber by their Majesties this morning.—*Special telegram.*

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN THE STRAITS.*London via Bombay, 10th December.*

The Straits Currency Commission continues taking evidence. The date of drafting the report is as yet undeterminable; but it is understood that it will be sent to Singapore before publication in England.—*Reuter.*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STUMP-TURNERS.*London via Bombay, 10th December.*

The Captains of the first-class counties in England have decided, as a concession to the bowlers, to increase the width of the wicket one inch by increasing the diameter of the stumps.—*Reuter.*

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN ENGLAND.*London, 10th December.*

The report of the Committee on Shipping Subsidies deprecates the adoption of a general system of subsidies, but advises subsidising a line to East Africa, where the foreign subsidised lines handicap British trade.—*Exclusive service.*

A COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.*London, 10th December.*

Mr. Balfour said in the House that the subject of a Council of Defence was engaging the very earnest atten-

tion of the Government, and he hoped to make a statement on the subject next week.—*Exclusive service.*

THE CURRENCY OF MEXICO.*London, 11th December.*

The report as to the intention of Mexico to introduce the gold standard is denied.—*Exclusive service.*

THE GREAT DAM OF THE NILE.*London, 11th December.*

The Assouan Dam was formally opened yesterday. The Duchess of Connaught laid the last stone in the presence of the Khedive, who opened the first sluices. The party returned to Assouan by steamer, traversing the navigation lock.—*Exclusive service.*

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE AT TIENSIN.*Tientsin, 11th December.*

The railway siding dispute is now in Mr. Detring's hands for the final decision of the only point which still remains undecided.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.*London, 12th December.*

A Reuter dispatch dated Berbera, the 8th inst., says that everything is in readiness for an advance. Garero has been converted into an advance base with four months' supplies for a force of 2,800 men with 2,000 camels.

It is rumoured that the Mad Mullah has been assassinated by a spear thrust while at prayer.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 14th December.

The rumour of the murder of the Mad Mullah seems to be disproved by the receipt of an arrogant letter from him, suggesting peace, but on the condition of our conceding him a port for the free importation of arms.—*Reuter.*

THE DEATH OF MR. KENSIT.*London, 12th December.*

McKeever, the man who assaulted Mr. Kensit, has been acquitted of the charge of murder at Liverpool.—*Exclusive service.*

THE HONGKONG REGATTA.*Hongkong, 12th December.*

The forty-fifth annual regatta promoted by the Victoria Recreation Club took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th instant. On the first day, the Challenge Cup, for Four-Oars, Victoria Recreation Club v. Hongkong Boat Club, 1½ miles, was won by the latter Club, W. O. Koehler, winner of the Shanghai Scull in 1901, being one of the winning Four. On the same day, Koehler also carried off the Sculling Championship. On Thursday, six Fours competed for the Ladies' Prize, distance 1 mile, and Koehler was again a member of the winning Four. He was also one of the German crew which was second in the International

al Fours (1½ miles), his boat being beaten by the narrow margin of two feet.—*Private telegram.*

"QUIS SEPARABIT?"

London, 12th December.

At the annual meeting of the P. & O. Co., Sir Thomas Sutherland the chairman of the company, announced that it had been decided that, when the new steamers were ready, the mail service shall be concentrated at Tilbury, the cargo vessels remaining at the Albert Docks.—*Special service.*

THE AUSTRALIAN TRANSCONTINENTAL.

London, 13th December.

The Government of South Australia has called for tenders for the construction of the proposed railway from Adelaide to Port Darwin.—*Special service.*

THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

London via Bombay, 13th December.

The French Chamber has restored the war credits for the Mediterranean fleet.—*Reuter.*

THE ADOPTION OF THE GOLD STANDARD BY SIAM.

London via Bombay, 13th December.

The Siamese Government has definitely refused to consider the claims put forward by the foreign banks for compensation in connection with the reform of the Siamese currency.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The foreign banks at Bangkok have settled with the Government an approved scheme for putting the local currency on a gold basis. It is expected that business will be resumed with general satisfaction.—*Reuter.*

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE SITUATION.

London, 13th December.

At the dinner of the Union Club, Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, deprecated inveterate antipathies. He was glad that German and British sailors were acting side by side. He regretfully denied the imaginative statement that every difficulty between France and Great Britain was on the eve of settlement; but such reports, he said, indicated that the wind of public feeling was blowing in the right direction. He added that Italy is giving us invaluable facilities in Somaliland.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 13th December.

At the dinner of the Union Club at the Hotel Cecil, Lord Lansdowne said that a closer acquaintance with our new ally since the conclusion of the alliance led us, and he hoped it had led Japan, to form a larger respect for each other. The more the Great Powers knew and co-operated with each other, the better for the interests of all.—*Reuter.*

PASSAGE OF THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

London via Bombay, 15th December.

After an all-night debate, an unprecedented occurrence in Germany, the Reichstag has passed the Tariff Bill by 202 to 100 votes.—*Reuter.*

London, 15th December.

It was only by the help of the new rule of procedure in the Reichstag, permitting the voting of the whole Tariff en bloc, that the Bill could be carried. The Socialist member, Herr Antreck, spoke eight hours in the debate.—*Exclusive service.*

JUST LIKE HER MAJESTY.

London, 15th December.

Her Majesty the Queen will give a Christmas Dinner to the widows and orphans of London soldiers and sailors who died in the Transvaal war.—*Exclusive service.*

THE NEW U. S. MINISTER TO JAPAN.

London via Bombay, 15th December.

Mr. Griscom, U. S. Minister to Persia, has been appointed American Minister to Japan.—*Reuter.*

PEKING SYNDICATE RAILWAY OPERATIONS.

Peking, 15th December.

The Peking Syndicate have decided to construct a Railway commencing from Tséehou, Shansi province, thence passing through Honan and Anhui provinces, terminating at Puku, Kiangsu province. Mr. Jameson will soon leave this city, accompanied by a British Military Officer and two Indian surveyors, to examine the proposed route; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the necessary passports together with special instructions to various Viceroys and Governors of provinces en route to give every protection and facility to Mr. Jameson and party in their work.—*From our correspondent.*

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

Peking, 15th December.

According to Native Official report the Imperial decree commanding the transfer of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to the sole control of the Imperial Government was entirely due to the advice of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, and it is further stated that the control of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., will also, sooner or later, be taken from Shêng Kung-pao and handed over to the management of the Imperial High Commissioner of the Peiyang Administration.—*Our correspondent.*

THE FOREIGN LOANS OF VICEROY CHANG.

Peking, 15th December.

Influential officials in Peking are unanimous in condemning the policy of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung in making foreign loans. When Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai had his audience of

their Majesties the other day he also gave it as his opinion that all the enterprises of Viceroy Chang lacked substantiality. Further, that if Chang should be permitted to make more loans from foreigners in the future, he (Yuan) feared that all commercial and industrial affairs in Hupeh would eventually fall into the hands of outsiders.—*Our correspondent.*

A PROPOSED MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Peking, 15th December.

Their Majesties have decided to establish a Ministry of Education, with Chang Pei-hsi (at present Chancellor of the Peking University) as its first President.—*Our correspondent.*

THE ANTI-ASIATIC FEELING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, 15th December.

The Dominion Government has disallowed three British Columbian enactments: one which debarred immigrants unable to write a European language; another, which forbade the employment of Japanese or Chinese on works holding a provincial franchise; and a third, which prohibited the employment in mines of Chinese or Japanese unless they can speak English.—*Special service.*

London via Bombay, 16th December.

Several British Columbian Acts relating to the employment of Japanese, including Coal Mines Regulation and Immigration Acts, have been disallowed by the Dominion Government, but they will all undoubtedly be re-enacted in the coming season.—*Reuter.*

THE TOUR OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, 16th December.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Mombasa.—*Exclusive service.*

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

London via Bombay, 16th December.

The House of Lords has passed the Education Bill.—*Reuter.*

THE RETENTION OF THE CHINESE REGIMENT.

London via Bombay, 16th December.

Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for War, stated in the House that it had been recently decided to retain the Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei; and it is to consist of four companies.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der

Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 9th December.

As no answer had been received from the Venezuelan Government twenty-four hours after the ultimatum had been handed to them, the representatives of Germany and Great Britain left Caracas for La Guaira, where they went on board of the men-of-war anchoring there.

If the ultimatum is not complied with, the next step to be taken will be, that Germany and England will together take away the Venezuelan fleet. (The latter consists of two small torpedo-boats and four armed Customs cruisers. The Editor.) Late

on a blockade will be ordered. Chancellor Count Bülow has laid to-day a white book before the Reichstag with regard to the Venezuelan question.

The French Press express themselves in very lively terms about the New French-Egyptian commercial treaty, which they call the first indirect acknowledgment of the British occupation of Egypt.

10th December.

The telegraphic news from Venezuela, according to which President Castro has arrested all German and British subjects in Caracas, has so far not been officially confirmed.

11th December.

The tariff debate in the Reichstag is still going on, and there is every probability that the third reading will be completed before Christmas. The Chancellor, Count Bülow, has declared that he will not lay the budget before the Reichstag before the tariff has been approved of.

It is now officially confirmed that the Venezuelan men-of-war have been seized by Germany and Great Britain. A number of German and British subjects, who had been arrested by President Castro, have been released, partly through the medium of the United States Minister, who is now protecting them. Germany is now blockading the western and Great Britain the eastern part of the coast-line. The temper of the population in Caracas is violent.

15th December.

It is expected that Germany and Great Britain to-morrow officially declare the blockade against Venezuela. Most likely also Italian men-of-war will take part. The bombardment of Puerto Cabello by S.M.S. Vineta and H.M.S. Charvbidis has had a very wholesome effect and, before all, proved that the report, according to which strong measures against Venezuela had been demanded by Germany alone, is untrue. Likewise all reports relating to interventions between Germany and Great Britain, and Venezuela, are absolutely unfounded. The only fact is that the American Ambassadors in Berlin and London have communicated the wishes of the Venezuelan Government regarding settlement of the matter by arbitration. The Washington Government is keeping aback in every way.

The attacks of the Liberal Press against Count Bülow, made in consequence of the latter's measures about the tariff bill, have had the only effect that H. M. the Emperor has conferred upon him the chain to the Hohenzollern Hausorden, Count Bülow having declined a higher distinction. The King of Saxony has also sent his congratulations on the occasion of the latter's success in the tariff question.

The German Minister in Peking, Dr. von Mumm, has been received in audience by the Pope.

The well-known ship-owner Andreas Rickmers, of Bremen, has died.

According to the request of the Krupp family the proceedings on account of the slanders against the late Mr. Krupp have been discontinued by the Attorney-General. I Large inundations are reported from Italy.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Hongkong, 10th December.

Half of the province of Kuangsi is in the hands of the rebels. General Ma has been killed. Our Kueilin correspondent considers the situation as very serious.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 3rd December.

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt lays stress on the necessity of the country maintaining a thoroughly efficient Navy as a means to the preservation of the Monroe doctrine.

The situation in Central and South America is reviewed and in connection with the disorders and rebellions which have deranged trade and caused grave losses of life and property during recent months, a warning is given to the Hispano-American republics that orderly government is essential.

4th December.

The "Times" announces that the Russian authorities are about to establish a Customs barrier on the eastern frontier and another in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

The British Government is dispatching six warships to Venezuela from Bermuda, under command of Admiral Douglas.

Peking, 5th December.

While it was understood that a concession for mining in the Harbin district was granted to Germans, it is now reported that from four to five Russian mining engineers are there making surveys.—"Mainichi."

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1902.				
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.
Dec. 10	50.2	59.5	...	...
" 11	49.8	62.1	...	...
" 12	58.1	59.1	...	0.66
" 13	44.0	45.4	...	3.82
" 14	35.9	41.1	...	...
" 15	31.1	49.1	...	...
" 16	35.0	58.6	...	...

1901.				
	Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches.	
Dec. 10	42.5	63.2	...	...
" 11	44.5	60.4	...	...
" 12	43.0	54.0	...	...
" 13	40.0	59.8	...	...
" 14	41.5	65.2	...	...
" 15	45.1	58.2	...	...
" 16	34.7	56.3	...	...

A CHARMING reception was given at the French Consulate-General on Friday evening by M. and Mme. Ratard in honour of Admiral Maréchal, commanding the French squadron on this station. The rooms were filled with a gay crowd of leading residents of all nationalities, many in uniform. The Taotai was there with his staff, and there was dancing and conversation, and a well-supplied buffet, while the graver of the guests discussed every subject as it came up in the smoking room. It was a really delightful evening, and the spectacle when the latest of the guests came in from the Concert was a most brilliant one.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Baron Oku, of the Imperial Japanese army, has arrived at Bombay, whence he will proceed to the Delhi Durbar, as representative of the Emperor of Japan.

THE REV. T. T. Alexander, for 25 years a missionary to Japan, died at Honolulu on the 14th ult.

COUNT SANO, P.C., founder of the Japanese Red Cross Society, and founder and chief patron of the Fine Arts Society, died at Tokio on the 7th inst., in his 81st year.

A FATAL shooting affray is reported to have taken place on Sunday afternoon at the Tivoli Restaurant, near the junction of the Avenue Paul Brunat and the Avenue Sassoon. The victim was a mafio who seems to have been shot in the bar-room, when the room was very crowded. The wound points to the fact that a rifle was the weapon used, as a bullet seems to have torn through the top of the murdered man's head, but no one has yet been found who witnessed the deed. The deceased was of a quiet disposition and well-behaved, and no reason has been ascertained for the outrage. The scene of the tragedy is outside the jurisdiction of the Municipal police and details of the occurrence are difficult to obtain.

We regret to hear that Dr. Joseph Edkins, whilst walking to Union Church on Sunday morning met with an accident. He was going through the conservatory gardens when he stumbled over a rope that was stretched across the pathway, and fell inflicting a wound over the left eye which bled profusely. He also sustained some injury to both his hands. Some friends conducted him to his home where he was attended by Dr. Paulun. We are happy to be able to announce that the doctor is doing as well as could be expected, and that no ill effects are anticipated from his misadventure.

It was learnt with regret that owing to the approaching departure of the 10th Jäts, their band could not play at Jessfield camp on Sunday afternoon and Shanghai enjoyed the previous Sunday the last of the open air concerts which have given so much pleasure to hundreds of visitors on so many Sundays during recent months. We shall always have a most pleasant and grateful recollection of this fine regiment, its courteous officers, and its excellent band.

MISS MARIE KAYSER and the band of H.G.M.S. Hansa were again responsible for a wholly delightful evening spent with the Deutscher Konzert-Verein on Friday, at the Masonic Hall, which was well filled. In three appearances Miss Kayser sang six pieces altogether and when it is said that all were perfectly given the only possible word has been pronounced in regard to them. The band has a well-established reputation in Shanghai and this was enhanced by its appearance last night.

THE transfer books of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., will be closed from the 17th to the 22nd inst inclusive.

MESSRS. S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., Ltd., have evidently succeeded in satisfying the Government of the Philippine Islands with the cruisers already delivered, as we learn on good authority that an order has been placed with the Company for five more vessels of the same class.

SHORTLY after noon on Friday a fire broke out in a cotton shop in Shansi Road, and at 12.15 p.m. the Fire Brigade were called out by the alarm sounding three bells. The Deluge Company were on the spot in very short time, laying on three streams, and were quickly followed by the Mih-ho-loongs. The remaining Companies followed in quick succession, but found that the Companies above-mentioned could do all that was required. The fire was soon under control, and well before the conclusion of the titin hour all the streams except one were taken off, and finally it was only necessary to leave the ruins in charge of the coolie corps. The upper storey of the cotton shop was destroyed, and one shop on either side was slightly damaged by fire and water. The promptitude of the Fire Brigade prevented what might have been a serious conflagration, as in one of the adjoining shops there was a quantity of firewood stored, and had this caught fire, it would probably have detained the firemen for a much longer time and the fire would have spread very quickly.

THE American mail brought invitations to the wedding on the 10th inst. at Macon, Georgia, of a very well-known and much-loved Shanghai girl, Miss Mary Louise Allen, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Young John Allen, of Shanghai.

A PUBLIC meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the rooms of the Society in Museum Road on Thursday night. There was not a large attendance. Dr. Edkins read a long and exhaustive paper on Chinese mourning customs, with special reference to the funeral obsequies of the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi.

THE departure of the British garrison from Shanghai is postponed to Monday

next, the 22nd instant. The transport Clive arrived here on Monday evening.

As much speculation is rife as to the cause of the alleged serious rift in the shaft of the Electric Light Works, an occasional and very serious correspondent points out that it was directly due to a paragraph in the recent report of the Municipal Council's proceedings, to the effect that a prosecution had been instituted under the Smoke Nuisance Act. The shaft simply split with laughter.

We learn that Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a novel by Madame Tosti, wife of the well-known song-writer. It is entitled "The Heart of Ruby," and it is the autobiography, told in a diary, of a French girl who, after being brought up in luxury, is cast adrift on the world, and becomes a circus rider. She attains great notoriety and at the zenith of her fame discovers an old lover whom she had thought dead; but the lover proves unfaithful and the story ends in a tragedy.

The well-known Netherlands Trading Society, which now confines itself to pure banking business, is about to open a branch in Shanghai under the management of Mr. E. D. van Walree, formerly the popular Netherlands Consul at this port.

A LETTER packet has just been delivered at this office addressed simply to "The News," Shanghai. The delicate flattery of this form of address gave additional interest to a document which purported to come from "The Republic of Love," and which, on investigation, disclosed itself as a small red pamphlet, bearing on its front page the announcement that it contained "the world's best thought and action" and on the back page a picture of a crowned maiden, riding the American eagle, and brandishing in one hand a sword and in the other the Stars and Stripes. Inside we learn that "Love will be the slogan of the twentieth century," and many other equally important things; among others that this amiable republic is also responsible for another organ with the eminently pacific title of "The Flaming Sword," published under the auspices of Koresch, the Founder of the Koreschian System and Victoria Gratia, Pre-eminent of the Koreschian Unity.

H. M. S. Mutine arrived here on Friday from Hankow.

H.M.S. Mutine left here on Monday.

The French cruiser Pascal left Shanghai on Saturday morning to convey Admiral Maréchal to Nanking, where he was to visit the Acting-Viceroy, H.E. Chang Chih-tung.

The French cruiser Redoutable left Woosung for Haiphong on Tuesday.

The twin-screw 2nd-class cruiser Thetis, a similar ship to the Pique, but 200 tons smaller, was commissioned on the 25th of November by Captain Julian Charles Allix Wilkinson for service in China. She probably relieves the Pique, which is flying her homeward-bound pennant.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the German cruiser Hansa, then lying at the Norddeutscher-Lloyd buoy, broke her moorings, owing probably to the strong tide which was running at the rate of about five knots an hour. The cruiser drifted up the river, narrowly escaping the ram of the Italian cruiser Marco Polo, and came in contact with the China Merchants' str. Hsinfung before she was got under control. Fortunately the damage was not very serious and shortly afterwards the Hansa steamed down to Woosung. The Hsinfung went into dock the same evening.

The Siamese Royal yacht Maha Chakrri arrived at Yokohama on the 8th inst.

The German gunboat Jaguar arrived here from Chemulpo, and the French cruiser Pascal returned to Shanghai, on Monday.

The U. S. S. Wilmington arrived here from Amoy on Wednesday.

The Japanese cruiser Idzumi returned to Shanghai on Tuesday.

The R. M. S. Empress of India arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 12.30 p.m.

The M. M. S. Laos, with the French mail of the 15th ultimo, left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday at noon.

The R.M.S. Athenian arrived at Kobe at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 14th inst., sailed at 4 p.m., and is due at Woosung tomorrow.

The T.K.K.S. Hongkong Maru arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 13th inst.

The P. and O. S. Ballarat, with the English mail of the 21st ult., left Singapore for Shanghai on the 14th inst. at noon.

The R.M.S. Tartar left Yokohama on Saturday afternoon, the 13th inst., for Vancouver.

The C. N. S. Tungchow, which arrived here on Friday morning from Tangku and Chefoo, reports: "At 2.15 p.m. on the 11th instant, passed a capsized lighter, or junk. No signs of the crew in the vicinity. Position: Lat. 34° 8' N., Long. 122° 44' E. Light easterly breeze and sea." The C. M. S. Hsin-yu, which also arrived here yesterday morning from the same ports, reports: "Passed a Chinese junk, keel up, in Lat. 34° 9' N., Long. 122° 45' E." The capsized vessel referred to in these reports is probably that from which Captain Ivanoff, of the str. Manchuria, rescued the native crew on the 7th instant, the latitude and longitude being approximately the same as he reported.

The C.M.S. Hsinchi, which arrived here from Tangku and Chefoo yesterday reports: Left Tangku on the 13th inst.; arrived at and sailed from Chefoo on the 14th instant. Experienced strong N.N.E. and N.W. gales and high, confused sea to Chefoo. From Chefoo to S.E. Promontory, N.-W. gale and heavy sea. Thence to port, fine weather.

We have to thank the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd., for a copy of a very interesting book, printed and published by that Company, "Shanghai by Night and Day," illustrated by 23 reproductions from photographs.

We have also received an interesting little pamphlet, written and dedicated to their many friends by Mr. and Mrs. B. Craig Patterson, "Letters from Suchien, China," illustrated by reproductions from photographs.

We have again to thank the U. S. Hydrographic Department for a copy of the Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean for December. The completeness of these charts is shown by the fact that the position is shown of the recent abandonment of the American schooner Otelia Pedersen off the east coast of Formosa.

We have received the "Chung Si Chiao Hui Pao," or "Chinese Christian Review;" the "Kiao Pao," or "Christian Advocate," and the "Toong Woo Nyooeh Pau" for December, the last being in the Romanised Shanghai vernacular. The first-named paper contains an article by the Rev. Gilbert Reid, "China and America Compared," while the second-named has a monograph on the Jewish Colony in Honan province, both of which are of exceptional interest.

The "Calendrier-Annuaire pour 1903," previously announced, and of which we have now received a copy from the Sicawei Observatory, is a very handy volume of 104 pages in paper covers, full of useful information on matters foreign and Chinese, astronomical, meteorological, geographical, etc., etc. There are some very clear maps in it too, but it demands at

least a reading acquaintance with the French language, and familiarity with the metrical system. It is published at one dollar, and should have an extended sale.

We have received from the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd., of Kobe—unfortunately too late to use—an invitation to the launch of the N.Y.K.S. Kushi Maru on Saturday last. The invitation contains a picture of the steamer, which is a 12-knot vessel of 1,800 tons displacement. There is also a picture of the new graving dock, empty, and another of the same dock occupied by the City of Peking 5,080 tons, showing the extent of the facilities which the company is able to offer.

THURSDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that M. Crayshac, Inspector of Colonies, is appointed Director of Customs and Excise in Indo-China, replacing M. Frézouls, who is reinstated in the post of Inspector at Marseilles. — Admiral Rouvier proposes to offer his services as arbitrator between the companies and the strikers at Marseilles.—The steamer Chodoc has been dispatched, manned by navy men. She will embark at Toulon 800 troops for Indo-China.

FRIDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that the naval reservists of Cannes, Antibes, St. Raphael, Arles, and Collioure have quitted work.

The same paper says that to celebrate the second centenary of its foundation, the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons has placed at the disposal of the Higher School of Commerce and Textile Arts a travelling scholarship of £100. The scholarship has been adjudged to M. Perrot, who came out at the head of the list of graduates.

MONDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that at the annual distribution of awards, a large gold medal was granted to M. Doumer in honour of the work accomplished by him in Indo-China.

M. Doumergue testified to the economic development of the colonies, declaring that work was necessary to prudently enlarge this empire, the duty of France being to measure her external efforts by the extent of the means left disposable by her internal necessities.

The bakers of the port of Marseilles have decided on striking. Some disorders occurred on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Severe measures have been taken. To-day, the 14th, two thousand workmen have turned to. All is quiet.

In giving details in reference to the Siamese Convention it was stated that since its signature, Siam has instituted a service of sanitation under the direction of French engineers; a bacteriological institute has been created with French doctors at its head; the Government has engaged French professors; it reserves to the French a vast concession in the teakwood forests in the valley of the Meung; and it has subsidised a French company which assures a bimonthly postal service between Bangkok and Saigon.

The same paper says that it has already announced the decapitation of a Boxer at Nanking, and the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, having heard that there are still some Boxers in the province, and that they learn the Boxer business during the night, has given strict orders to his subordinates to employ themselves diligently both night and day, in order that they may arrest all bad characters, etc.

TUESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that Rivelli, the secretary of the naval reservists, has been arrested without resistance, at the Labour Exchange, on the charge of inciting to revolt. Castellani, president of the People's Nationalist Committee, was arrested at the same time. Most of the journeymen bakers continue at work. All is quiet.

The English correspondent of the same paper writes: "Since yesterday the last link of the telegraphic chain thrown round the world by the English was welded

to the rest, and England now possesses an uninterrupted telegraph which binds all her possessions, goes all round the earth, and enables a message to make the tour of the globe in half-an-hour," as anticipated by Shakespeare.

We have received the "Chefoo Express" of the 6th inst., which notices the presentation made by the Customs outdoor staff to Mr. J. H. May, who was going on six months' leave, with a farewell address.—Governor Chou Fu was to visit Weihaiwei.—The Newchwang lightship had come down for the winter.—An account is given of the wreck of the *Enseigne Henri*, and it is noted that H.M.S. *Amphitrite*, Captain Wyndham, and the steam tug *Hesper* did everything in their power to assist the wrecked vessel and her complement.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 6th inst.—The British Municipal Council has started a mounted Sikh patrol.—The new "Valiant" fire-engine for Tientsin was being unpacked.—Yung Lu is still unwell and is living near the Summer Palace. Lu Ch'uan-lin and Chü Hung-chi are his constant visitors.—The native papers say that Russia is secretly negotiating to build a railway from Shanhaikuan to Peking.

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" says:—

The very handsome medals struck in Japan by order of the late Tientsin Provisional Government for distribution to its members and employees, are now being distributed. They are very handsome specimens of the silversmith's and engraver's arts. They are two inches in diameter and about one-sixth of an inch thick. On one side, executed in properly coloured enamels are the interlocked flags of the seven Powers:—France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, surrounded by the legend "Gouvernement Provisoire du District of Tientsin 1900-1902," while the reverse has a fine floral wreath with the Chinese characters 'Tientsin, Tu-tung Yamên,' in the centre. We understand that the Members of the Council and the Heads of Departments receive the medal in gold. The manufacturer is Mr. Tenshadow of Tokio.

From recent issues of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" we learn that the Governor (? Viceroy) of Szechuan is anxious to resign, owing to business and domestic worries.—Mr. W. E. Sharples, of Newchwang, was married there on the 2nd inst. to Miss Henckendorff.—It is reported that an expectant Taotai has invested Tls. 120,000 with a view to the appointment at Shanghai.—It is reported that H. E. Hu Yu-mei is to be appointed to a provincial Governorship, which will be a great loss to the railway.—The I.-C. S. Amara was still aground on the Taku Bar on the 12th.

The "China Times" of the 6th says that in a sudden gale on the 3rd with a heavy sea, the steamer *Yochow* got ashore on the south bank (of the Peiho) close by the red buoys and stuck fast, and it would be necessary to lighten her.—The same paper tells the following somewhat improbable story:—

The Japanese steamer *Zensho Maru* arrived outside the bar on Tuesday with a number of Chinese passengers from Newchwang. On arrival, the Japanese crew refused to give them more food and water and explained to them that it was time for them to leave the ship. The Chinese thereupon made trouble, and in the fight which followed, knives were used. One Chinese passenger was seriously wounded.

Dr. MORRISON, the famous correspondent of the "Times" at Peking, left Shanghai by the *Indus* on Thursday morning. He goes on a visit to his native country, Australia. Mr. A. J. Barry left by the same steamer, homeward-bound.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 9th, and Tokio and Kobe to the 10th, inst.—The *Hoku-un Maru*, a steamer of 207 tons, caught fire and sank on the 3rd off Okushirishima. Out of 39 souls on board, the captain and 15 others were saved.—Three Russian soldiers have been killed and 60 others, including three officers, more or less seriously injured, in an accident on the Chinese Eastern Railway.—The Koshoji temple lately burnt down at Kioto was begun in 1785, and took fifty years to build. It would cost at least two million yen to replace it.—It was through his tobacco-pipe and pouch, which were left in the house at the time, that the man who murdered Mr. Large and seriously injured his wife nearly 13 years ago has been discovered, but as the crime was committed more than ten years ago, he cannot be punished for it.—The "Japan Mail" says that Mr. Hall held a very successful sale of horses at Yokohama on the 5th. The first lot sold was an Australian gelding which fetched 35 yen.—The Japanese papers write most sympathetically of the late Colonel Buck.—Mr. Louis Gros, who came out from Lyons as silk inspector to Messrs. Strachan and Co. over 20 years ago, died at Yokohama on the 5th, aged 52.—The captain and crew, 15 in all, of the *Hoku-un Maru* saved themselves by swimming ashore. The 23 passengers who were put in the boats were all drowned.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nesbit were robbed of jewellery and money to the value of 3,000 yen at the Club Hotel, Arima on the 4th.—A London telegram of the 6th to the "Osaka Mainichi" says that several plotters against the Czar have been arrested at Livadia.—In the Nagasaki Court, the delivery of the judgment in the case of the 23 grogshop-keepers against the "Nagasaki Press" has been again postponed.—An unknown foreigner was found dying on the verandah of the Kiyomizu temple at Kioto on the 7th.—General Fukushima reached Kobe from Bombay on the 8th, and proceeded to Tokio.—In the Yokohama District Court, the petition of Rachel Jovansen for the confirmation of the invalidity of her marriage with Adolphe Jovansen, has been dismissed with costs.—The Emperor sent a magnificent wreath to the funeral of the late U. S. Minister (Col. Buck). Many public officials attended the service at the Tsukiji Cathedral, Tokio, and the coffin was afterwards conveyed to Yokohama, where it has been deposited in a special mortuary at the U. S. Naval Hospital, pending removal to the States.—The railway between Hakodate and Otaru has been opened to traffic.—A foreigner who committed suicide at Kioto on the 6th inst. has been identified as Mr. Bokomoloff, a Russian officer of the Chinese railway.

The "Nagasaki Press" draws attention to a recent great performance in the coal-ing line by the Mitsu Bishi Co. at that port. It says:—

The Korea arrived at this port at 8.30 a.m., and left for Woosung at 6 p.m., between which hours the Company put into her bunkers 2,500 tons of coal. The actual time occupied in coal-ing the steamer was from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with half an hour's interval for a meal. Thus the average for the seven hours was 357 tons per hour—surely a remarkable achievement. The Korea thus took on board the largest quantity of bunker coal taken by one steamer in this port.

Nagasaki is believed to hold the world's record for coal-ing. This was won on July 25th of this year, when the R.M.S. *Empress of China*, which came into harbour at 10.30 a.m., left for Woosung at 3 p.m., having had 1,210 tons of bunker coal loaded in 3½ hours—an average of 372 tons per hour.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Japan Mail":—"In the course of conversation with the manager of a tactory in Tokio, who has for some years been importing steel from England in its crude state, the fact was stated that German quotations at the present time run about 30 per cent below the English, for the same quality or the same professed quality. To be precise: For steel wire rods, best quality:—British, c.i.f. Yokohama, yen 140 per ton (2,240 lbs.); German, yen 93 per ton. (Cif amounts to about yen 15 per ton, leaving yen 125 and yen 78 for price in the home countries, respectively. On further enquiry it was stated that the German market was overstocked with this particular quality of steel, and that the Banks were selling to realise some part of advances made to the manufacturers. The manager in question said that he had given a trial order to the German firm, but only a small one, as he could not understand how there could be such a difference in price for an equally good material. It would be interesting to learn whether the German steamship subsidies reduce the cost of freight on German manufactures, as otherwise it is difficult to account for the great difference in quotations."

THE following letter, which explains itself, is published with much natural satisfaction in the "Japan Times" of the 29th ult.:—

British Legation, Tokio.

20th November, 1902.

Monsieur le Ministre:—

On the 11th of August last I forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdowne an account of the festivities in Japan in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having laid my dispatch in question before His Majesty, my gracious sovereign, has received the King's command to express His satisfaction at the success of the festivities as well as His high appreciation of the friendly sentiments expressed by the Press of all shades of opinion in Japan towards His Majesty and the nation over which He rules.

It affords me much pleasure to bring to Your Excellency's notice the satisfaction of His Majesty at the friendship displayed by Japan towards Himself and His people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed.)

Sir CLAUDE McDONALD,
H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency,
Baron KOMURA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AMATEURS of Japanese water-colours will read with interest the following note from the "Japan Times":—

Mr. Katsumi Miyake, a well-known artist, has had some of his water-colour paintings printed from woodcuts and put on sale. The art of printing any water-colour pictures from woodcuts has hitherto been considered to be a difficult one and none of the pictures printed in that way have up to the present come out successfully. Mr. Miyake is reported, however, to have discovered a new method of printing and to have very carefully superintended the work of the engravers and the printers while his pictures were being prepared for printing. The new printed pictures of Mr. Miyake are said to be very fine specimens of water-colour paintings.

CONSIDERING how long it is since the crew of the *Oetia Pedersen* were brought into Nagasaki by the U.S.S. *Princeton*, it is strange to read in the "Japan Times" of the 10th inst. that the Japanese cruiser *Chihaya* has been

sent to search the coast of Formosa and the outlying islands to find this same crew.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 13th inst.—It is stated that the British transport Clive had left for Taku.—Mr. H. Schoen, lately agent for Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., has been arrested at Saigon on the charge of embezzling about \$2,000 belonging to that firm.—It appears that it is the unfortunate Admiral Lee Boo who will have to pay the greater part of the indemnity of \$20,000 for Mr. Evans.—The "Daily Press" declares that Hongkong is suffering from a severe epidemic of beachcombers.—Since the attack on the late Mr. Evans, the river route from Bogue Forts to Canton has been divided into five sections, each watched by a Chinese gunboat or torpedo boat.—The P.M.S. Korea was thrown open to inspection and visited by hundreds of residents in the colony.—The Janet Waldorf Company have appeared with success in a new version of "Sherlock Holmes."—The Kwongchow, the largest steel vessel yet launched in Hongkong (gross tonnage 1,475), made a mean speed of 11½ knots on her trial trip between Kowloon Rock and Channel Rock. She is for the Hongkong and Canton service.—An enquiry into the building collapse at No. 45, Praya East, by which thirteen Chinese were killed, has been opened.—The Public Health and Buildings Bill, which is designed to deal with the collapsing of buildings, is being keenly debated in committee of the Legislative Council.—The two contractors awaiting trial in connection with the Second Street collapse have been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each.

From the "China Mail" of the 8th inst. we note that Mr. E. A. Hewett, superintendent of the P. & O. Co. at Hongkong, has received from the Emperor of Austria the Order of the Iron Crown of Austria, in recognition of his services as Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council during the troublous times of 1900-01.

From the same paper we learn that the Captain of the steamer Lena, which arrived at Hongkong from Sourabaya on the 7th, reported a wreck on the E. point of the Pratas, with clipper bow and yellow funnel; masts, bridge, and boats were gone and there were no signs of her crew being on board.

The "China Mail" says:—We have been so accustomed to hear of beri-beri being an incurable disease so far, that the news is very welcome of a private gentleman in Perak having discovered a cure for it. According to the "Perak Pioneer," it appears he has experimented on several patients, and has cured every one of them permanently.

The "Hongkong Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Swatow, writing on the 8th inst. says that the Tausang has been delayed there for the past twenty days. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. have been importing very large quantities of rice, and all the storage room was soon filled. Several cargoes of rice had to be stored in mats and against the walls of the godown. On Saturday night rain fell heavily, and a large quantity of the grain was damaged.—The local commodore of the firm has passed the examination for the Second Degree, and celebrated the occasion in a fitting manner.

The "British North Borneo Herald" of 3rd November has the following:—Apropos of the Kudat Races, it appears that at the drawing of the "Calcutta Sweeps" several ponies were bought by enterprising mariners, who did so firmly convinced that any pony put up for auction became the legitimate property of the buyer. Their consternation, therefore, may be better imagined than explained. The same paper announces with great satisfaction the completion and

trial trip of the steam tongkang "A. J. Scrutton," the largest vessel of any kind ever constructed in Borneo. A tongkang, it may be explained, is a lighter, and this particular one has a gross register of 270 tons.

THE Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on the 1st of November, of wrecks and casualties recorded in September last, announces that 80 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 39 by stranding, 1 by collision; 2 by fire; while 11 foundered, 3 were abandoned, 21 were condemned, and 3 were missing. No less than 130 sailing vessels were damaged; 35 by stranding, 33 by collision, 4 by fire, 22 by leaks, and 36 by stress of weather.—The steamers totally lost were 36; 13 by stranding, 2 by collision, 3 by fire; while 1 foundered, 2 were abandoned, 14 were condemned, and 1 was missing. The steamers damaged were 253; 92 by stranding, 69 by collision, 11 by fire, 3 by leaks, 21 by stress of weather; while 57 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

In a storm at Colombo on the 11th ult. there was a record rainfall of 0.68 inch in 6 minutes, being at the rate of 6.80 inches an hour. The average intensity of the storm was 2.66 inches per hour.

We learn from the "London and China Express" that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Ferdinand Tyler, Commander Imperial Chinese Navy, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the distinction of the Peacock's Feather and the Insignia of the First Class of the Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, conferred on him by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China in recognition of his services to his Imperial Majesty as Deputy Coast Inspector and Acting Harbour Master, Shanghai.

RE long-distance telegraphic rates, the "London and China Express" of the 31st of October says:—

Sir Edward Sassoon's question to the Postmaster-General respecting the cost of telegrams between Hongkong and London, which may well be taken to include the whole of China also, is one that comes home very closely to every merchant. Mr. Austen Chamberlain hoped that it would be possible to get the rate reduced from Hongkong before long. We believe that negotiations have been going on for some time with this end, but the result of these is not likely to be made known until the next International Telegraph Conference, to be held in May next year. This is as far as the rates are concerned via the Eastern route, but what was evidently behind Sir Edward's question was the desire that messages could be sent via Russia at about proportionate rates that prevail for that country. These rates are only about one-half of what the rate is to Great Britain. There is fortunately some ground for hoping that at the next Conference a reduction in rates for all ports in the Far East will be arrived at.

THE "Saturday Review" closes an article on the Treaty of Shanghai, in reference to the division of the proposed surtax between Peking and the provinces, with the following apologetic:—

One more familiar, perhaps, than Sir James Mackay with the ways of Peking might be reminded of a little fable about two cats which, being unable to agree about dividing a piece of cheese, laid the matter before a monkey. The monkey took to himself a pair of scales, divided the cheese into two pieces and proceeded to weigh them one against the other—but finding them unequal bit a piece alternately off each under pretence of trying to equalise them—till the cats, seeing their cheese in danger of disappearing altogether, begged him not to give himself any more trouble but to give them what remained; whereupon the monkey crammed the final morsel into his own mouth as his fee for adjudication and

bade them both good morning. The chief difference in the present case is that there are several cats, which will increase the difficulty of adjustment and facilitate the acquisitions of Peking.

FROM the annual official "Gazette," just issued we gather that in one respect at all events British North Borneo continues to make steady if small progress. During 1901 the value of the stamps sold was \$18,961; in 1900, the value was only \$15,503. Telegraphic and telephonic communication within the Colony are said to have been considerably improved, though much difficulty appears to have been experienced with the operators imported from home. Of several the Post Master General had to report that they were quite unfit for their duties. The paragraph on "public works" in the Kudat province reads amusingly and reminds us of the "village pump."

"The roof of Offices was replaced by a corrugated iron one, and I regret to say the iron used was not very good, as the roof leaks badly in several places; this was done during my absence. The Department was taken over by the Director of Public Works during this year. He has his own overseer here and I must say it is a great improvement on the old style."

MR. GEORGE LAMBERT, M. P. for South Moulton, is one of the younger Liberal members of the House of Commons, and one of the group who are seriously interested in the China question. He is a man of more than average ability and a clever speaker, and it fell to him to ask Lord Cranborne on the 4th ult.: "What was the degree of influence now claimed by His Majesty's Government over the Yangtze Valley." To this somewhat sarcastic question Lord Cranborne gave one of the usual official evasive replies. He said:—

The general position of his Majesty's Government with regard to the Yangtze region has been often stated, and has undergone no change. It seems scarcely possible or desirable to deal with the matter by means of question and answer. I propose, however, at an early date to lay papers relating to the evacuation of Shanghai; the hon. member will find in them information bearing on the point which he has raised.

THE following telegram, dated Adelaide, the 7th ult., refers to the Australian Transcontinental Railway:—

The Transcontinental Railway has passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council. New clauses are inserted providing for the use of Australian-made rolling stock and other material; also for the transfer of the railway to the Government at the end of a period of twenty years from the date of its completion. The Bill is also further amended in the direction of striking out all reference to minerals. Clause 32 has also been negatived. This provided that "for every mile of railway constructed the contractor shall be entitled to a grant in fee simple of the land to which he is entitled under the contract, together with all gold metals and minerals thereon and thereunder: provided that no grant of land shall be made for any portion of the railway which is less than forty miles in length."

THE following paragraph from the "New York Maritime Register" of the 5th ult. refers to the new Atlantic Combine:—

According to a cable from London the International Mercantile Marine Co. has given orders for the building of three new steamers for the Atlantic Transport Line, and two very fast steamers to rival the two "greyhounds" now being constructed for the Cunard Line. If no Ship Subsidy Bill should pass Congress, additional orders for ships will be probably given by the International Mercantile Marine Co. to British shipbuilders.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE
REMOUNT QUESTION.

12th December.

IN an article headed "The War Office and Remounts" in the November issue of "The Nineteenth Century and After," Lord Denman discusses the Remount question. The casual reader might expect to find it too dry and technical, but the article is so full of humour and satire that it is delightful reading to everybody except the War Office and the Army Remount Department. Lord Denman, who commanded the 35th (Middlesex) squadron of Imperial Yeomanry in the late war, was attached in July and August of 1900 to the Remount Depot at Pretoria, where he saw something of most of the different kinds of horses with which the army was supplied, and had experience of the practical working of the Remount Department in South Africa, which was quite distinct from the similar department at the War Office. It was not a particularly well-ordered department, though it had a most able and energetic officer at the head of it. There were six different kinds of horses sent up country, and Lord Denman places them in order of merit as follows:—

1. Cape ponies.
2. Artillery horses.
3. English and Irish cavalry horses,
4. North American horses.
5. Hungarians.
6. Argentines.

The good Cape pony, he says, is one of the finest in the world. He has usually some strain of the Basuto pony's blood, and some of the English thoroughbred. They fetched high prices in Johannesburg before the war as race-ponies, and they made capital polo ponies, the Inniskillings and 7th Hussars, crack polo-playing regiments, having taken some of them home and played them in tournaments at Hurlingham. "At the time of which I write," says Lord Denman, "we had had a train load of Boer ponies sent up which had been taken at Prinsloo's surrender in the Caledon Valley; they were the best lot of remounts I saw while I was in the country."

The artillery horses on the whole were very good; many of them, we may note, were London omnibus horses, which shrank from no amount of hard work, and were too used to the excitements of the streets of London to let anything flurly them. The artillery, says Lord Denman, "has been the best-mounted branch of the service throughout the war." The English and Irish cavalry horses varied considerably, but might be classed as good. The North American horses, Canadian and Texans,

were moderate, many being raw and badly broken. This is not to be wondered at, considering the circumstances under which they were purchased. The Hungarians were the greenest horses Lord Denman had ever seen. They carried good coats, even after a long sea voyage, and produced a good impression when first seen, and it was not till many weeks later that it was discovered how quickly they collapsed when trekking. When we come to the Argentines we must give Lord Denman's own words. The extract is long, but it would be cruel to omit a word of it:—

Lastly, I come to the Argentine horse, or rather pony. It is with considerable diffidence that I approach this part of my subject, for I feel acutely how unequal is my inexperienced pen to the task of portraying the utter worthlessness of this animal. An impression has gained ground in this country that the Hungarian was the most inferior article in the shape of horse-flesh sent out to South Africa. This I emphatically assert was not the case. I admit that nothing too bad has been or can be said about the Hungarian, but a far worse description applies to the Argentine. The former has been described as the kind of horse occasionally to be seen driven in a lady's phaeton; this appeared to me to be a most complimentary description for the Hungarian, also a little unkind to ladies who drive phaetons; but taking it as a fair comparison, where is there to be found in this country a parallel for the Argentine? I remember once seeing a pony that had certain points of resemblance to the latter; it was engaged in drawing a mowing machine across a lawn with one gardener pushing the machine from behind and another gardener leading the pony by the head. This, however, was a better stamp of animal than the average Argentine. Describing him briefly, I should say he stood from 14 to 14.2 hands in height, and was a round-barrelled, sloping-shouldered, fiddle-headed brute. His character was even worse than his personal appearance, for he was absolutely devoid of courage. Once he had made up his mind to lie down and die, nothing, not even the vivid eloquence of the British soldier couched in impassioned terms, had the slightest effect on him; his name has become a byword of reproach throughout South Africa.

Hundreds and thousands of these ponies were bought and sent out to the war. They were not popular in the remount depôts; but as may well be imagined, the mounted corps avoided them as they would a pestilence—colonials particularly loathed the sight of them. Still, there they were, and somebody had to have them. We did our best to dispose of them by issuing them to what are termed the non-combatant branches of the army—to such people, for instance, as army doctors and army chaplains, a stern sense of duty overcoming all consideration of the perils to which body and soul alike became exposed. But it was impossible to get rid of more than a very small proportion in this manner, so the bulk of them went to the Mounted Infantry. At that time the Mounted Infantry were so pleased to get a horse at all that they did not complain as loudly as some other mounted corps would have done had these caricatures of horses been served out to them.

While trekking I am thankful to say that my experience of these animals was but slight. At Harrismith in the autumn of 1900, when I had rejoined my Yeomanry, I came across the best train-load of Argentines, just arrived from Durban, I had seen in the country. Thinking that I might,

after all, be mistaken, and that in any case it was impossible to have too many horses in the squadron, I applied for and received six of these animals from the local remount depot. They did not last long. Five out of the six after a very few days' trek lay down and died, as was the manner of Argentine ponies in South Africa. For the sixth was reserved a nobler fate. He was shot by our own infantry one day when they mistook us for Boers. Now, such mistakes have, of course, been of no uncommon occurrence in the late war; still, there is to my mind nothing amusing in being shot at by one's own side, and I determined to discover the identity of the infantry officer responsible for the error in order to discuss with him the merits of this particular case. When, however, I found that the only damage we had sustained was the loss of my last Argentine I said no more about the matter—in fact, I forgave him fully and freely from the bottom of my heart. As I have already mentioned, the majority of these animals were served out to the Mounted Infantry. More unsuitable remounts for this arm it would have been impossible to find. For the mounted infantryman was not as a rule a good horseman; this was due rather to the method of training, or in many cases to the lack of any training at all, than to any want of keenness on the part of the soldier (I mention this without any idea of detracting from the splendid reputation for fighting acquired by this branch of the Service in the war). Now, the Argentines were, as a rule, badly broken, and awkward, clumsy animals to ride; in fact, many of them had not been broken at all. Moreover, when it is borne in mind that the mounted soldier generally rode with a certain amount of kit, in addition to his rifle and bandolier, it will be realised that it required no small degree of horsemanship on his part to propel these creatures across the veldt at even a moderate rate of speed.

It would require a Doré to depict a British Tommy exhausting his vocabulary in the attempt to persuade his Argentine charger not to die with all his imperfections on his head. Up to the end of 1900 no fewer than 25,872 of these hopeless brutes were sent out to South Africa. Lord Denman points out that after the first 15,000 were bought, the War Office had eight months to find out, and they had heaps of reports to guide them, what a waste of money and of valuable lives it was to send them, and yet they sent out 11,000 more of them. But in fact, all the War Office cared about was to be able to tell the House of Commons what a number of animals they had bought and shipped. To follow the well-mounted Boers good horses were quite as necessary as good men. "So the War Office sent out Argentine remounts and the second batch of Imperial Yeomanry."

In conclusion we must give in Lord Denman's own words his two concluding paragraphs. He has just shown that had our men been properly mounted, about fifteen months, at least, of war would have been spared, and it is, therefore, impossible to calculate how many millions of pounds the mismanagement of the remount question has directly or indirectly cost the country:—

But though financial considerations are undoubtedly of vast importance, there is a still

more serious side of the question to which as yet no allusion has been made; that is, to the casualties in action occasioned by the inferiority of the worse class of remounts—for these were neither more nor less than death traps. In the constant skirmishes which characterise guerilla warfare many of our soldiers have been cut off and killed through inability to evade a better mounted foe. It is, indeed, a bitter reflection, but none the less I fear a true one, that the lives of so many of our gallant countrymen have been thrown away, sacrificed to the inefficiency and incapacity of officials at home.

Vain has been the demand that justice should be done, vain the hope that we should at length discover the men responsible for these vital errors. For we are still as much in the dark as we were in the darkest days of the war. Are we likely to get to the real facts from the Commission sitting with closed doors at Westminster? I fear not. Surely, after all the suffering entailed by the war, the country has a right to know who are the men it can trust and who are the men who have failed to fulfil their duty. Surely the virtues of patience and toleration can be carried to excess. Are we to allow the War Office to continue placidly on the even tenour of its way, to lead us into a repetition of the fatal indifference which followed after the Crimean War? Is the War Office to remain secure in its own far-seeing wisdom, content so long as it can escape the glare of public inquiry? It may be that its conscience is at peace. With the help of the Admiralty it successfully transported over 250,000 men to the seat of war. Already it has succeeded (once more with the assistance of the Admiralty) in bringing a large number back again. With a fertility of imagination which does it infinite credit, it has created several new army corps, mostly made of paper. What more can a wealthy and prosperous nation of practical men desire?

JINRICSHA LICENSES.

12th December.

THERE has been some unnecessary and baseless writing about the Council's temporary refusal to issue licenses to owners of jinrichas not amenable to jurisdiction on this side of the Yangkingpang. In the first place it may be confidently stated that there is no friction whatever between the French Council and this Council. They are on the best terms. This Council rightly decided that they could only issue licenses to owners who themselves resided, or had responsible representatives, within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court for the International Settlement; and an arrangement has been come to under which all the required licenses have been issued. The matter as far as

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the difference between the French Consul-General and the Council goes, has been referred to the Consular Body, from whom no reply, as we understand, has yet been received; but we can state most positively that there is no difference whatever on the subject between the French Municipal Council and our Council.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

13th December.

THE wheelbarrowman pushing painfully along before him a load of half-a-ton or more, which capsizes at a touch and has to be righted after much oburgation by a proud native policeman or a sarcastic Sikh, with the aid of sympathetic bystanders, is an object of pity to the gentle globe-trotter, who feels a thrill of admiration for the jaunty jinrichshaman trolling gaily along and thinking only of how much excess fare he can squeeze out of his passenger. But the globe-trotter's pity and admiration are alike misplaced. The wheelbarrowman, an immigrant into Shanghai from Kiangpeh, north of the Yangtze, has no pity for himself, but a deep contempt for the jinrichshaman, for the former pushes his vehicle before him like a man, while the latter drags his after him like an animal. And the wheelbarrowman has another reason for pride if he only knew it, for is he not canonised for all time by Milton in the greatest poem in the English language, "Paradise Lost"?

When the Rev. Mr. Goble, "half-cobbler and half-missionary" as Chamberlain calls him, invented the jinrichsha some thirty or more years ago, he little realised what a boon he was conferring on the carriageless world in Asia and Africa. From Japan where it flourishes in its tens of thousands, it has spread to China, Indo-China, the great Asiatic Islands, the Straits Settlements, Burma, Ceylon, India, and South Africa; and sanguine people have proposed to introduce it into Europe. Our Tokio correspondent in a recent letter tells us that Japan is now getting ashamed of the invention which has added so much to her claims on the world's regard. Our correspondent says that a proposal was made to send a number of jinrichshas with their pullers to the World's Fair at St. Louis, but that a great objection was made by Japanese already settled in the United States, on the ground that their status in society would be injured in the eyes of Americans when the latter saw the countrymen of the former undertaking cheerfully such debasing work.

We sympathise with the Japanese already settled in the United States

in their objection, but not on the ground on which they take their stand. In the world as it is, no work is debasing though it is honestly and faithfully performed, and this is the sentiment that urges people to talk of the dignity of labour. There is no dignity about or of labour. The Bible distinctly states that the necessity to labour was laid upon man as a curse. Labour, whether it be pulling a rinrichsha, reefing a topsail in a gale on a cold night, guiding a plough, forging a horse-shoe, writing a leading article, driving about in a pony-trap earning commissions, directing a campaign, or forcing a contentious measure through a parliament, whatever it may be, is a curse; a curse from which the rest of the animated creation, bird, beast, or fish, is free, and whose burden is laid only on the purblind race of miserable men, who are also told that they are only a little lower than the angels. Being all under the weird, it matters little how we decree it. The millionaire whose toil it is to cut the coupons off his securities gets as weary of the task as the jinrichshaman does of trotting up and down the Bund for a blue municipal ticket value 43 cash. The poet who purs forth verse so bright and beautiful that millions of his fellow-creatures are cheered by it, is crushed at times when he thinks of the long mechanic paces to and fro, the set grey life, the apathetic end. There are still, it is reported, some sunny isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea where nobody works; but to them the missionary and the blackbird come in time and preach theoretically and practically the dignity of labour. Even the superior man who makes others work for him has to work himself to keep them at work.

Where we disagree with the Japanese already settled in the United States is that while they are protesting against their countrymen practising one particular form of work which is after all only just as bad as any other form, we would have them set their acute intellects and inventiveness to work (there it is again!) to discover some scheme by which we might all live comfortably without working. In one of Tennyson's speculations in "Maud," a generally undervalued poem full of fine philosophy, the hero reflects that—

"Many a million of ages have gone to the making of man,
"He is now the first, but is he the last? is he not too base?"

There is really no question about it; of course he is too base, as long as he cannot live without the debasing necessity of work. He has not generally the true courage of the Argentine pony, who lies down and dies in his tracks when a higher power tries to force him to work.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE SITUATION.

15th December.

THERE can be very little doubt that at the War Office Lord Lansdowne was a round peg in a square hole, but he may console himself by the thought that his successor has not made a much better War Minister than he did. It can only be surmised that the whole Office is such a mass of incompetence tinctured with favouritism, that it is too much to expect any politician of ordinary capacity to reform it. An Enquiry into its conduct of the late war is going on; but it is going on with carefully closed doors, and we can predict from the result of the Remount Enquiry what the value of its report will be. The transfer of Lord Lansdowne to the Foreign Office seems to have been the transfer of a round peg to a round hole; there is a general consensus of opinion that the Marquis has shown himself to be a very capable Foreign Minister, and it is not his fault, but the fact that Lord Cranborne is a son of the late Foreign Minister, that he has such an incapable north-piece in the House of Commons, the result being that when he has a communication of weight to make to the British people, he is obliged to take the opportunity of a dinner-party at the Hotel Cecil to make it.

Lord Lansdowne's latest deliverance as we learn from the telegrams which we publish this morning, was distinctly an eirenicon, and as such must have been welcomed by all who realise, with the late Lord Derby, that of British interests the greatest is peace. In the beginning the Marquis seems to have been aiming a shaft at Sir Horace Rumbold, the "Spectator," and others who think it well to impress it upon the British people in season and out of season that our ruthless enemy at the present moment is Germany. The Marquis, we learn, deprecated inveterate antipathies, and was glad that German and British sailors are acting side by side in South America. That they should be acting side by side is very much better than that they should be acting on opposite sides, but we cannot see with much pride the greatest naval Power and the leading military Power in the world combining to chastise a little country with not half the population of London alone, however thoroughly the chastisement may be merited. Those who are stirring up enmity between England and Germany have been pointing gleefully to the more friendly attitude of France, and have used as a proof M. Camille Pelletan's recent reduction of the French naval power in the Mediterranean. It is with very genuine satisfaction that we see a better feeling towards ourselves grow-

ing up in our nearest continental neighbours; but M. Pelletan himself explained not long since that the reduction referred to was only temporary; and we learn this morning that the French Chamber, partly no doubt in consequence of Russia's remonstrance, has restored the war credits for the Mediterranean fleet. Lord Lansdowne said that he was forced to deny, and he did it with natural regret, the imaginative statement that every difficulty with France is on the eve of settlement, but he welcomed the report as an indication that the wind of public feeling is blowing in the right direction. The little soreness that was aroused in Italy not long ago by Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretion has passed away, and our old ally is giving us invaluable facilities in Somaliland, where, indeed, we are doing her work as well as our own.

How highly our present Foreign Minister values our alliance with Japan, a country whose claims to be considered a Power to be reckoned with, Lord Salisbury with his antiquated notions was never able to appreciate, was shown by Lord Lansdowne's reference to the subject at the Hotel Cecil. A closer acquaintance, he said, with our new ally since the conclusion of the alliance has led us, and he hoped it had had the same effect on Japan, to form a larger respect for our ally. There is no doubt among British residents in the Far East of the value of the alliance between the two island empires; and it is very satisfactory to see that our Foreign office, with all the conservatism naturally inherent in such an institution, has only had its respect for Japan confirmed by a longer acquaintance. It will be very regrettable if Marquis Ito, in his anxiety to return to power, encourages his followers in any course which will make the alliance less valuable than it now is. We believe, however, that we may safely trust the patriotic pride of the Japanese Diet.

Lord Lansdowne closed his speech with the remark that the more the Great Powers know and co-operate with each other, the better it is for the interests of all. This sounds like a truism, but Lord Lansdowne evidently felt that it will bear repetition, and its consideration may be commended to the public writers who have shown themselves of late only too anxious to foment ill-feeling between our old ally Germany and our own people.

CROWDED ENGLAND.

16th December.

Forty millions, as compared with four hundred millions, sounds small and insignificant; but when the smaller number has to find means of subsistence within an area one-twentieth the size of that allotted to the larger the insignificance at once vanishes. This is the case when the British Isles are put into the balance with the Celestial Empire. How crowded China is in places we all know; how to dispose of the surplus, troubles us in the homeland just as much as the same problem would worry the statesmen of China did they ever think of it. In both countries there are large tracts uncultivated; in England because, as a rule, these areas are below "the margin of cultivation," to use the phrase sanctioned by our older economists, in China partly for this and partly for other reasons. There has not in China been quite the same rush to the cities which has been the bane of English country life. Men have stayed "on the land," and it would not be amiss if those who are clamouring for the return of our people would carefully study what has been the result to China of the policy they so strongly recommend to England.

It cannot be denied that in many places the "old country," as England is affectionately named by her colonies and even by the United States, has within her borders many people with whom she could easily dispense to her own benefit and their good. Go where one will, there is the same old story of, for instance, the overplus of the gentler sex. North, south, east, and west, without any trouble one finds, according to the married section of the ladies' world, that the city in which they live is "a paradise of old maids." Scarborough is one, Chester is another, Bournemouth a third, to take three typical examples at three opposite corners of the country. The reasons are obvious. Not a less birth-rate, as a rule, on the masculine side, but a greater mortality in the first place, a greater emigration rate in the second, and an increasing disinclination to marry, mainly due to the ever-growing extravagance of modern life for which women may or may not be responsible, but which cannot be ignored when man seriously sets himself the problem: "Can I or can I not afford to increase my expenditure two, three, or four times?"

Perhaps no better example can be given of the tendency of modern England to condense in spots than the continuous growth not only of London, Manchester, and other large cities, which are continuously swallowing up all the smaller towns and villages round about them, but also of many of the smaller and more attractive country towns, which have

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a tendency to expand towards each other, to throw out feelers, as it were, seeking for the touch of a kindred hand. Along the south coast of England, to take an example of the kind of thing we mean, there are to be found places now united by rail and tram and practically one, which were not so very long ago as distinct as Shanghai and Woosung. Bournemouth is a household word all over England. Within living memory it was nothing but a scattered hamlet. Now it has to all intents and purposes absorbed Christchurch, Eastbourne, Westbourne, Parkstone, and Poole, the last named having a history extending back into early Saxon times and perhaps farther. Beautiful almost beyond compare in its admixture of land and sea, cliff and chine, moor and woodland, there are abundant reasons why such a place should become a favourite resort. It by no means stands alone in its absorptive powers. An American traveller after a journey through a densely populated part of Lancashire once jumped to the conclusion that England was not only one country but one town. The same impression forces itself on the mind in many other places.

The only cure is emigration to less congested lands. Our Government knows this, and in a variety of more or less clumsy ways assists those who wish to go abroad. Every free library, and their name is Legion, has its notice board for displaying the attractions of Canadian farms, Queensland sugar plantations, New Zealand pastures, and so on. It is not all gain to England, this wholesale transportation of its brain and sinew. For it must be remembered that most of those who go are men distinguished from their fellows by greater vigour, more enterprise, and, generally speaking, more of those qualities which make for success than are the portion of the stick-at-home remainder. Herein lies the secret of American progress. But what is loss to the motherland indirectly is gain to the empire at large. British fruitfulness has almost worked miracles in the past, the future can well be left to take care of itself. It is difficult to see how by any possibility the outlook of the English-speaking race can be narrowed unless some evil spirit should sow disunion amongst its parts, which Heaven forbid.

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THE VICE-ROYALTY OF THE LIANGKIANG.

17th December.

MORE than once since the death of the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi we have referred to a supposed death-bed memorial in which Baron Liu designated four officials from whom his successor might be chosen, Chang Chih-tung, Wei Kuang-tao, Nich Chih-kuei, and En Shou; and we added that, as it was generally accepted at Nanking that the Viceroy there must be a Hunan man, Wei Kuang-tao would almost certainly receive the substantive appointment, a conclusion which has been verified. But we learn now on the highest authority that the story is a pure invention, the death of Baron Liu having been so sudden that he left no death-bed memorial of any kind. It is evident now in whose interest the Hunan party at Nanking promulgated this invention.

It seems too that H. E. Chang Chih-tung's statement to Dr. Griffith John that had he his own way he would return as soon as possible to Wuchang was somewhat of the nature of the proverbial *Nolo episcopari*. It can be well understood that as long as H.E. Chang does not really prefer Wuchang to Nanking, it is anything but a compliment to him on the part of the Government at Peking to send him back to the former port after having twice put him in temporary charge of the Kiangan provinces; and as far as foreign interests are concerned, and the best interests of the Chinese, which are indissolubly bound up with the true interests of foreigners in China, the appointment of H. E. Chang to Nanking could not be bettered. To those foreigners who know the state of affairs in these provinces during the latter part of the late Viceroy's tenure of office, the news that H.E. Chang is to be replaced by H. E. Wei has caused great disappointment. We have not always felt ourselves justified in approving everything that H. E. Chang Chih-tung has done in the past, but he and his colleague at Tientsin are the only high officials in the country who have not only shown that they genuinely believe in reform, but have the courage and determination to put their ideas into execution, and there could be no better field for H. E. Chang than the province we live in. Above all, H. E. Chang is incorruptible.

Of H.E. Wei Kuang-tao very little is known. He is an old man, and according to general report an official of high personal character, as most of the high officials are who come from Hunan, and, as we have already mentioned, it is in his favour that he was removed from Kansu to Yunnan because he had no sympathy with

Tang Fu-hsiang and his anti-foreign proclivities. But the posts he has hitherto held cannot have given him a very large experience of foreign affairs. In any case, it seems that he owes his appointment to the powerful influence of the Hunan clique in Nanking, and it is, therefore, hardly to be expected that he will endeavour to remedy the principal abuse of which, under the late Viceroy's rule, the unfortunate inhabitants of Kiangs-su had most reason to complain, that is, the monopoly of all the lucrative subordinate posts by Hunanese, who have the credit of being, until they attain high rank, among the most corrupt and inefficient officials in the empire outside Peking. That H.E. Chang Chih-tung's efforts to reform the local civil and military administrations have had much to do with his removal from Nanking seems certain. His energy in insisting on reforms brought him into direct conflict with the Hunan clique, and this clique has proved too powerful even for him. As one of our correspondents pointed out not long ago, it was impossible to suppose that the man who has so successfully for some years ruled the two provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, could not control the Hunanese in the Kiangan provinces. It is because he showed that he could and would control them that they have worked to get him removed.

So far the only objection made to H.E. Wei Kuang-tao's appointment, as far as we have heard, apart from its necessitating H.E. Chang's return to Wuchang, is that he has had no experience of dealing with foreign affairs. But those who remember the chorus of disapproval with which Baron Liu's appointment to Nanking was received, and how amply he justified the appointment when he was called upon to deal with serious issues, will be very slow to condemn the new Viceroy in advance. Opportunity evoked the man in Baron Liu's case, and knowing the capacity of the Hunan men when they are given high office, we have good reason to hope that he will not fall short of his great predecessor; but he has a hard task before him to dissipate our regret that the substantive appointment was not given to H.E. Chang Chih-tung, and that the latter has not been allowed the opportunity to carry out the numerous beneficial reforms which he had in contemplation.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

Outports, Etc.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th December.

Naval Matters.

The Japanese cruisers Asama, Takasago, and Chihaya left this port on the 22nd November for Japan. H. M. S. Goliath arrived on the 22nd November from Yokohama. The U. S. S. Helena arrived on the 29th November from Shanghai and left on the 2nd instant for Hongkong. H. M. S. Rambler arrived on the 29th November from Japan and left on the 2nd instant for Hongkong. The U. S. ships Wilmington and Monadnock left on the 2nd instant for Shanghai. The U. S. ships New Orleans, Yorktown, and Vicksburg left on the 2nd instant for Hongkong. The U. S. flagship Kentucky, with Rear-Admiral Evans on board, left on the 3rd instant for Hongkong, the only vessel-of-war in port now being the Goliath.

The Scotchmen of Amoy

gave a ball at the Club Theatre on the 28th November, at which the band of the U. S. flagship Kentucky played.

Queen Alexandra's Birthday.

On the 1st of December, being the birthday of Queen Alexandra, all the vessels in harbour were gaily decorated with flags, and the men-of-war saluted at noon with 21 guns each.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th December.

Masonic Installation.

The annual meeting of the Far Cathay Lodge, No. 2855, E. C., was held in the Victoria Hall, Hankow, on Wednesday, 3rd December, 1902, when the following signed the Attendance Book:—Wor. Bro. W. C. Howard, W. M.; Wor. Bro. S. Rosenbaum, P. M.; Wor. Bro. C. W. Gordon, P. M.; Bros. Erskine T. Pym, S. W.; H. Millar, J. W.; A. R. Burtenshaw, Treas.; A. J. McFarlane, Sec.; A. D. Copeland, J. D.; J. C. F. Jess, D. C.; D. G. Cumming, I. G.; H. Quistorf, Steward; A. E. Collins, A. Brandt, A. Schultze, A. Gilmore, F. W. Stewart, E. Sandstedt, and visitors, W. Appel, W. Bro. R. W. Astill, Bros. M. Esternaux, M. S. Oveyrin, R. H. Moorehead, W. F. Kahler, C. W. Johnson, and R. Y. Barry.

The ceremony of Installation of Bro. Erskine T. Pym, Wor., Master Elect, as W. M., was undertaken by Wor. Bro. Howard, P. M., assisted by Wor. Bros. Astill and Gordon; and the following Officers were invested for the ensuing year:—S. W., Bro. H. Millar; J. W., Bro. A. D. Copeland; Treas., Bro. F. W. Stewart; Sec., Bro. Rev. A. J. McFarlane, M. A.; S. D., Bro. A. Brandt; J. D., Bro. D. G. Cumming; I. G., Bro. J. C. F. Jess; Stewards, Bros. Schultze and Sorensen; Tyler, Bro. C. W. Johnson.

After the ceremony, twenty-five of the members and visitors repaired to a dinner in the Astor House Hotel, where a room had been tastefully prepared, and was adorned, moreover, with a Masonic device in electric lights, kindly arranged by one of the visiting Brethren, staying in the Hotel.

After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been duly honoured, speeches, songs, and recitations were continued to a late hour, and the good fellowship which prevailed and the latent talent of the Lodge that was revealed, augur well for a vigorous and successful year to come.

HANYANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11th December.

Burglars About!

It is customary for the night-watchmen of these parts to give a passing tap at each door, with a cry meaning, "Sleep carefully," often adding the exclamation, "Burglars about!" But as the natives have not learnt the art of keeping a percentage of their faculties on the alert while the rest are slumbering, the list of burglaries during the recent moonless nights, has been a long one. It is reported that a gang of salt smugglers, dispersed at Nanking, have been let loose in the three cities. And a week ago

Incendiary Fires

were a nightly occurrence in the Hunan timber-vendors' colony. The panic which these fires and burglaries caused, was taken advantage of by some of the evil-disposed natives of the place. One local offender has been arrested, who is quite a lad. He was seen entering a house and depositing a pot of paraffin against a wall. A member of the household poured out the oil and substituted water, waiting quietly till the youngster should come in again. He returned at dark with a smouldering spill, threw the contents of the pot against the wall, blew up the spill, and applied a light. Instead of managing to set the wooden wall alight, he was seized and carried off to the County Court.

The Most Daring of the Burglaries

occurred on the premises of the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School. Spite of lamps lit in the compound, and night-lights in the house, the whole marketable contents of a temporarily unoccupied bedroom were carried away without arousing anyone. A thief-catcher, returning from Hankow, met certain bearers of goods on the embankment path between the two cities, and challenged them. Their replies being unsatisfactory, he raised the hue and cry, which was responded to by soldiers in the camp on the Tortoise Hill. The goods were seized, but the burglars escaped. All but about £5 worth have been brought back. Every mandarin of consequence in the city has been to inspect the premises or to pay calls. The Prefect has been most kind in his remarks, and the Constable-in-Chief, in the old English sense of the word, has been exceedingly diligent and friendly.

The Doorman of the County Court

did a fine stroke of business by refusing to take in the missionary's card; which opened the way to an appeal to the Prefect. The doorman has been severely censured, and all that the officials could do has been done to remove any strained feelings that the event might have caused; and to promote the highest geniality all round.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritive virtue for stimulating and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it you are strongly advised to procure a bottle with at once, and continue using it; as in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists

HSUCHIEN, NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th December.

We are Still Secure.

Just a word with regard to a recent article in the "North-China Daily News." In the issue for 26th November, under "Native Notes," was a heading—"A Danger and a Menace." It described the way the late Baron Liu K'un-yi maintained peace by pitting one secret society against another and that since his death the Kolo Hui was getting too great power in North Kiangsu. This is evidently believed in Nanking, for an urgent dispatch, called "a 600 li," arrived here last night. It urged officials to take especial caution to protect the churches and to enquire all about their number, etc.

The only evidence that we have seen that there was anything unusual in these societies about us was a whispered rumour that the "Three Originals Society" was preparing to take vengeance for the decapitation of their members. It will be recalled that there was an incipient rebellion here last winter and several leaders were beheaded after this rumour. The city guards were especially vigilant for a few days. The crops have been excellent this year, so there is less opportunity for bad characters to get a following.

Robbery is Rife.

Even women are carried off and sold. Dr. Bradley was called to see a rich woman who lived 125 li away. Men had been hired to murder her. Though they cut her skull through into the brain and nearly severed half of her neck, besides making other wounds, the woman is making good progress towards recovery. These are every-day happenings here, however, and there appears to be no especial apprehension of trouble.

ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st December.

The Prefectural Examinations.

This city is assuming quite a holiday aspect; shops which have been long closed are taking down their shutters, transient merchants are seeking convenient places to display their wares, and the thief and "confidence man" are in frequent evidence. This revival of trade is only temporary, however. It means that the prefectural examinations are on. In a few days not alone the students, but these peripatetic merchants, will fold their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away. It is said that 3,000 students have gathered. Their presence here serves as a temporary reminder that the world we live in is not always as quiet and uneventful as our monotonous existence would indicate.

Our Semi-annual Fair.

just closed, drew together an unusually large number of people; farmers with cattle to buy or sell; carpenters with those gruesome reminders of the shortness of life, coffins; and dealers in the thousand and one et ceteras which a Chinaman needs to help him "get over the days." The crowd was unusually orderly; the good harvest which the farmers have enjoyed this year contributed both to its size and its peaceableness.

Beware of Brown Sugar!

Your correspondent has just returned from a long trip in three of the distant counties of the Ichoufu prefecture. Among the things, which impressed him as he

travelled, the following are perhaps worthy of being recorded. Rumours are still afloat. A Chinese friend remarked one day that when attending market an acquaintance had said to him, "You must not eat brown sugar now." The natural question "Why?" introduced the startling response, "If you do you will get 'the epidemic' (cholera, which has caused the death of so many in the last few months). Foreigners are now using this sugar to bury their dead!"

The Credulity of the Chinese

is evidenced by this statement, and as well by a placard which I saw in a mountain district. This last was to the effect that "in the spring an official named Hu had died in Peking, and after several days had come to life again. During his short stay in the other world Buddha appeared to him, telling him of a widespread calamity that in the autumn was to visit man. To avoid it let each one make an amulet of a bit of mud, wrapped in some yellow paper on which the character for Buddha is written; this should be suspended from his neck or nailed over his door. Else swift destruction would be his lot.

Making Merit.

That some of the common people should believe this is perhaps not to be wondered at. But when belief is found also among the officials, the extent of superstition's sway is evident. The placard in question was posted by the magistrate of one of the counties of this district. He had just lost his wife, and thought (so report runs) by scattering these notices broadcast to "make merit" in his hour of trial.

SWATOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd December.

The Fortune of Trade.

After a threatened famine a feast, and more. The prospects of the rice harvest seemed so bad that native merchants plunged heavily in purchases of the staple. Steamers were chartered as perhaps never before, and cargo after cargo came into the harbour. With them came also the rain in quantity sufficient to save part of the crop. Immediately prices began to come down, and now when there is a prospect of saving half of the yield, consignees cannot part with their rice without losing \$2 a picul. The Customs rate indicates a drop of \$1, and this moves slower than the market as a rule. The godowns are full, and the prospects for the winter decidedly bad. It looks as if there will be a heavy crop of failures, to make up for the shortage in the rice crop. The insurance companies are making money, for the stocks of rice and goods which cannot find a market are being secured against fire risks.

The Danger of Hurry.

Another source of loss is the caking of part of the rice brought from Wuhu. In order to get the grain away before a new likin came into operation, the crop was hurriedly harvested, and insufficiently dried, with the result that it has hardened in some cases into great masses which are useless as food. The southern Chinese are particular about the quality of their rice at all times, and such stuff is an abomination to them.

The New Knowledge.

The Taotai has been holding examinations. Among the questions set are these:—

1.—All the religions of the West flourish abundantly. The "Heavenly Lord teaching" and the "Jesus Teaching" came

successively to China; but all religions have their periods of prosperity and adversity. Western religions are divided into many subdivisions. That which the Jews set up is called the "Religion of those who pluck out the tendon." (Note. This, as a rule, indicates Mohamedans.) It is also called the ancient religion of Moses. The teaching of Jesus is called Christianity, and developed into the Greek Church. Then this religion spread to Rome, and was there called the Catholic religion. Those who reject it are called the Albigenes (?). Lately it has also developed into the Evangelical Churches. The ramifications of these are numerous. What is now the best method for bringing Chinese and foreigners, Non-Christians and Christians, into a lasting harmony?

Other questions dealt with the construction of the Suez Canal and the date of the opening of Macao to trade.

My informant says that the reference to the plucking out of the tendon flooded his teacher, while the reference to the Albigenes proved fatal to many more.

A Thief

was captured in the Presbyterian Mission compound who had made himself comfortable in the basement of one of the houses, and issued forth, as hunger called him, to steal what he wanted.

T'AIYUANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

24th November.

Breaking the Silence.

It is so long since any communication was sent from this place, that it may be feared the special correspondent has disappeared from this particular planet. It is not so, but lately he has been buried under so large an amount of work that he is only just emerging again to take up the ordinary affairs of life, and so report on the special affairs of Shansi.

A Monument

to the late Governor Tsen Ch'un-hsuen and to H. E. Shen Tun-ho, erected by the Protestant Missions at work in Shansi, and the native Christians, was recently presented to the official. The monument stands about thirteen feet high, and is constructed of limestone. The style is foreign, and a tablet records the gratitude of the missionaries and converts to the above-mentioned officials and their colleagues for the steps they took to indemnify the native Christians and pacify the province. It may be true that nothing more than absolute justice was done, but it must be frankly recognised that these officials did their best to undo the wrongs committed by Yü Hsien and the scoundrels inspired by him, that they did it in a very nice way, and that on the whole they certainly deserve the public thanks of the missions and their converts.

The Ceremony

of presenting the monument went off very satisfactorily, the missionaries and Christians acting as hosts. Nearly all the highest men in the province were present, and the mandarins had the streets lined with troops. It has certainly tended to increase the good-will already existing between the missionaries and the mandarin.

The Protestant Mission Chapels

were all destroyed in 1900. The English Baptist Mission have now re-erected their chapel, on one of the main streets. The building seats about 360, and is built in Chinese style. The whole cost has been met by subscriptions from the Chinese Christians, and the new chapel was opened entirely free from debt.

The Shansi University.

There are now a number of foreign professors at work at the Shansi University, and the new buildings are being rapidly erected, but the acting principal, the Rev. Moir Duncan, M.A., has been laid aside with an attack of typhoid fever, from which he is now fortunately recovering.

The Harvests

in most places were very poor, but there scarcely seems to be any severe distress, though high prices for grain are likely to be maintained throughout the winter. The likin is being put on to coal, which has in consequence risen in price.

The Officials and the Roman Catholic Church.

The mandarins complain bitterly of their difficulties with the Catholics, but this is an old story. The sooner the Powers settle the Missionary question the better, or once again all foreign interests will be imperilled.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 4th December.

The Political Crisis.

After all Japan is a great country for the journalist. There is always—or at least very often—something happening in the political world, some regrouping of parties going on, some political reputation being shattered, some political reputation being made. Things could hardly be more critical from a political point of view or more interesting than they are at the moment of writing, and the centre of attraction so far is that clever old statesman, Marquis Ito.

A Recalcitrant Party.

When his party said it would not vote for the continuation of the Land Tax (without which continuation there can of course be no naval expansion for some time yet) people wondered what the Marquis would do. Would he oppose his own party and get politically marooned or would he adopt its views and lay himself open to the charge of being led instead of leading? He seems to have chosen a middle course for, while agreeing with his party to oppose the continuation of the Land Tax, he is in favour of naval expansion so long as it can be carried out by a cutting down of expenditure in other directions. The Marquis makes, however, a number of reservations and leaves himself many loopholes for escape. He does not condemn the policy of having recourse to the Land Tax, he merely denies that the moment is appropriate. The Cabinet could thus meet him half way by abandoning its programme of railway and telephone extension; but it is not certain that they will do so. They have shown all along a very proud spirit and exhibited good judgment on several occasions, so that they are not likely to bend now. Besides their position is very strong. Even if he himself returns to power, Marquis Ito will, as the "Times" points out, have to strengthen the navy; and it would look very unstatesmanlike if he were to oppose that necessary measure when out of place, and to adopt it once he gets into office.

In England they will fail, I am sure, to understand that most of his difficulties at the present juncture come from the fact that he has never been much of a jingoist, while, on the other hand, his watchword has always been

"Retrenchment, Financial Reorganisation" and Coalition.

One of the strongest developments in this connection is the meeting which took place last night at the house of Mr. Kato, x-Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Marquis

Ito and Count Okuma. It has been said that this meeting means a coalition which will take office in case the present ministry resigns, as it probably will resign; but there is no good reason for looking at the matter in that light. It is, at the same time, a very significant incident and has direct connection with the opposition to the Land Tax.

The Naval Increase.

The main point which concerns Great Britain in this connection is, after all, the increase of the navy; and, whatever else may be in doubt, it seems that this increase will take place sooner or later. The very pride of the Japanese will forbid them to lay themselves open to any reproach on the part of England or to be placed in a position of naval inferiority in the Far East. This feeling is so strong that there is about as much likelihood of the Transvaal being given its independence again as of the Japanese giving up the idea of expanding their fleet.

I have already pointed out that Marquis Ito takes care to insist that he is against the Land Tax, not against the increase of the navy. It is the same with the Progressionists, whose draft manifesto, issued a few days ago, begins as follows:—

"In maintaining peace in this quarter of the globe and in safeguarding the interests of the Empire, the balance of Power must be kept, and this point deserves special attention when the Powers are strengthening their fleets in the Far East, for otherwise the balance of power might be upset.

The party absolutely opposes the measure of continuing the Land Tax, being convinced that the proper financial arrangement will yield the funds required for carrying out the armament project."

Americanised Professors.

The Japanese professors of the Imperial University are rapidly becoming Americanised, that is to say, they are taking an active part—some of them—in public life; or, to be more accurate, they are from time to time making startling announcements on public questions after the manner of Professor Harper and others of that ilk. One of them has just told us that England is only using Japan as a cat's-paw, that it is always her custom to so use weak Oriental states, that she uses Afghanistan in the same way, and that it would be foolish for Japan to increase her navy and consequently beggar herself merely in order to satisfy her insatiable ally. I need not add, however, that this gentleman's views are not those of the average Japanese.

Another Professor.

Professor Tomidzu is running full tilt at Russia. He has been in Manchuria recently and tells us, what we all know already, that it is practically a Russian province. Furthermore he insists on getting up an agitation with the object of driving Russia out of it; and has, with this object in view, delivered some fiery speeches.

But I do not think he will succeed. The Japanese authorities must know even as well as Dr. Morrison that Russia's grip on Manchuria cannot easily be released; but they do not seem to be much excited about it. As for the man in the street he has now forgotten that Manchuria ever existed. Instead of gaining support, Professor Tomidzu is being condemned for his zeal. His fellow professors of the Imperial University have formally complained of him for using violent language about a foreign Power, this being apparently a breach of professorial etiquette.

On the whole there does not seem to be much chance of the Japanese Professors blossoming out on public questions like their American confrères. The public to which they appeal is too limited, the general mass of the people is too far below them, and finally the government can squash them if they prove troublesome by simply stopping their salaries.

The Osaka Gas Question.

There was an animated debate in the Osaka City Assembly last Monday on a representation submitted to that body by the members who are against the works. The representation was to the effect that the works should be made to pay a certain rate of royalty to the city in return for the privilege of using the city roads, in accordance with the contention already published in the "N.C. Daily News." Of the fifty-seven members of the assembly, forty-seven were present and when the question of whether or not the representation should be adopted was put to the assembly it was carried by forty-two votes against five. Some of the five said good things. One of them asserted that what the city should demand, according to the representation, was not royalty but compensation or rather damages. He thought that it was beyond the competence of a city to demand damages.

A Hindu Priest's Idea.

Buddhist priests from India are paying a good deal of attention to this country just now. One of them, who has just arrived, thinks that it would be a grand idea to get up a big Buddhist conference next year in connection with the Osaka exhibition, but he warns the Japanese that it may be impossible to get his Hindu brethren to take part in it if the Mikado does not preside on the occasion. Of course this will be impossible, the Imperial family not being Buddhists.

South America.

According to the "Niroku," a South American Republic—name not mentioned—has proposed to sell her warships to Japan, which has declined them with thanks.

Discouraging Jinriekshas.

It is well-known that many of the Japanese dislike to see sons of the Land of Flowers, no matter how lowly their station—employed as jinriekshamen. Somebody suggested lately that Japanese jinriekshamen should be sent with their machines to the St. Louis Exposition, whereat all the leading Japanese in America raised their voices simultaneously against the suggestion explaining as a reason for their opposition, that these men would lower the prestige of Japanese in the States. I suppose the big tax the authorities in Japan have imposed on jinriekshas public and private, is imposed with the object of doing away with this class of vehicle. But what a time must elapse and what improvements must be made in means of communication before that result is attained!

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Melbourne, 4th November.

Political.

Premier Barton accompanied by Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defence, his first lieutenant, arrived in Melbourne on the 23rd October. The travellers' route from Home was overland across America, thence per Canadian mail steamer Aorangi from Vancouver to Brisbane. The official welcome tendered the returning politicians in Sydney was marred by the coarse behaviour of a section of the large audience filling the Town Hall. Sir Edmund made but little of it to the Melbourne Press interviewers, explaining that the interruptions he was subjected to were rather ill-timed. He was not making party political speeches, but holding forth on questions relating to Imperial affairs, and on such topics he was entitled to a fair hearing. Of the conference of Premiers Sir Edmund remark-

ed "that it did work which will be of advantage to Australia for generations."

The returning Premier has been severely criticised in some quarters on account of the new naval agreement to which this country is pledged. It provides for an increased subsidy amounting to £200,000 per annum, while the conditions under which the fleet is stationed in these waters remain practically unaltered, with the single exception that provision is to be made for the raising and training of a local Naval Reserve from home material. In addition one or two vessels of larger tonnage and batteries are to be provided.

Since the prorogation, leading lights of the Barton Ministry have been eager to give account of their political stewardship, the only one to hang back being the Treasurer, Sir George Turner. Complaints of extravagance are just now particularly rife, and that the gentleman who controls the cash department should unnecessarily postpone his explanations is rather a sore point with his colleagues. Sir George, however, has the reputation of being able to sit tight on the country's treasure chest (at any rate he pulled this State out of its difficulties in the bad years from 93-95), so his explanations though perhaps delayed are almost certain to satisfy any doubting Thomases.

The Budget.

Drought, deficit, further retrenchment, and additional taxation formed the main features of Treasurer Shiels's State Budget speech this week. In his preliminary statement in August last, the Treasurer estimated the deficit for the present year at £450,000; since then from various causes, notably a reduction in the return of Commonwealth revenue, he has been obliged to increase his estimate to £850,000. To this must be added last year's deficit of £300,000 carried over in the good old Australian fashion "till better times." The times being unsuitable for raising the necessary cash in London, a bill is being circulated in the House to raise the money locally on Treasury bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest, repayable at the option of both parties up to 1907. Our annual interest bill of £2,000,000 is the dead weight in the State's finance. No provision has, as yet, been made in the shape of sinking funds to meet any of these loans as they mature, (£5,000,000 well within the next 3 years), so of course the only way is to renew, perhaps just at a period when the market is unfavourable. The Treasurer, though he has been frequently described as pessimistic and a reveller in deficits, in the opinion of the House took an opposite view of the country's finances. Further economies are to be made in the Railway Department and the income tax limit is to be reduced from £200 to £100.

Drastic proceedings.

Postmaster-General Drake has raised a hornet's nest about himself. A notice was recently posted that on and after 1st November the transmission and exhibition of shipping telegrams in the seaports of the Commonwealth would be discontinued. Weather reports were to be treated in the same manner. To say that the shipping community was taken aback is to put it mildly; but the general public would suffer just as well. All day the telegraph offices where the notices are posted is thronged by inquirers after the movements of steamers, both interstate and oversea, and the stoppage of all information as to their whereabouts would be a serious blow. This and other enactments of a like parochial nature are engendering a strong anti-federal feeling. Most of this feeling has been caused by the want of tact of two or three of the Cabinet Ministers, who have failed to grasp the fact that they are acting on behalf of a nation, and are bringing their

petty interstate jealousies into the larger field of Commonwealth politics.

Premier Barton's first official act after his return was to rescind the decree of Postmaster-General Drake. The matter was considered at the first Cabinet meeting held after his arrival.

The All Red Route.

This much-talked-about, much-fought-about project, the Pacific cable, is now a fait accompli. Advice recently to hand from Suva (Fiji) report that the cable steamer Anglia has completed landing the shore end, connecting Fiji with Norfolk Island. The cable is therefore now complete throughout from Vancouver to Southport (Queensland).

Postmaster-General Drake will celebrate the occasion with an appropriate banquet at the local Southport hostelry. A number of prominent officials and others, recognised as heads in the world of commerce, are invited to celebrate likewise, whilst the usual number of congratulatory telegrams will be dispatched.

Brought Traffic.

The exodus of starving stock from drought-stricken areas in the Northern Mallee districts to more favoured localities on the coastal side of the Dividing Range goes on apace.

Daily huge specials, crammed with horses and stock, (technically known to Railway men as "starvers") are made up at various centres in the North. This traffic has been going on for weeks past, and yet the Department cannot provide sufficient rolling stock to accommodate the orders on hand. Ready help is being extended both in cash, and feed for stock from all quarters; the "Argus" and the "Age" have initiated subscriptions for the relief of the stricken selectors and farmers, many of whom have lost their all. Warehousemen, the grain and produce trades, have all opened their purses in aid of clients, with whom they can hope to do little or no business for the next twelve months at least. The Government Statist puts his official estimate of the shortage in grain requirements for the season at close on 3,000,000 bushels, which is the amount that will have to be imported in the State of Victoria alone. New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia are in a like or rather worse condition, so this summer should see a large proportion of Pacific coast-grown breadstuffs diverted towards Australia.

An Exhibition of 1902.

The Federal International Exhibition engineered by M. Joubert (not of Transvaal fame) was officially opened by State Governor Sir George Clark, on 31st October. The undertaking was little advertised, and considering the depressed condition of the section of population engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, the promoters must feel more than satisfied with the excellent display now covering some thousands of feet space in the Exhibition building. A first class musical programme had been provided for the opening day, and this received the lion's share of public patronage. The picture gallery forms one of the principal features of the Exhibition but is hardly complete, as several consignments by prominent European artists have yet to arrive by an early mail steamer. The works already hung are mostly by members of the Victorian and New South Wales Artist Societies, whilst the Yarra Sculptors' Society is well represented. Side shows innumerable abound, whilst a beer garden on Continental lines is sure to attract large custom on hot and thirsty nights. The Exhibition is to run for three months.

Strange Case of Fraud.

Not for a very long time has public amusement been aroused by a lawsuit to

such an extent as it has been in the trial of A. B. Worthington, to whom I referred in a former letter. The case presented all the features of a cause célèbre; there were the clever scheming adventurer and the pretty and wealthy little widow, his victim; the wife of the deceiver who was very much in the way and obstinately refused to die when expected, also any number of passionate love letters read aloud in court. References also to Rosicrucian Mahatmas and Egyptian deities of the Isis and Osiris variety by the score.

A. B. Worthington, an unscrupulous, half-educated, plausible American adventurer, arrived in Melbourne over 12 months ago and, although he had a very shady record in Maoriland and other places, he established a religious sect, called the Students of Truth, mostly women. He then proceeded on the lines of a quasi-Oriental mysticism, mixed with a dash of German transcendentalism, to gull his faithful followers at his pleasure. Madame de la Juveny was one of the most easily impressed, and on the strength of bogus letters from a firm of Yankee lawyers assuring him of his inheritance of vast wealth from a defunct relative, Worthington "borrowed" in all from the lady £1,200. There were more tender relations than business ones between the pair, however, and in one letter, the gentleman, who signed himself Osiris, remarked that his wife was not expected to live more than a year, and asked his disciple to step into the position when vacant. Occult beings had foretold Mrs. Worthington's early demise. After a year's waiting, however, the prophecy remained unfulfilled, and in due course the disappointed widow became alarmed about her cash which Osiris had "borrowed," and took out a warrant for his arrest. At the time of his arrest, Worthington was Minister of the Sydney Unitarian Church. As fraud was clearly proved the judge summed up strongly against the prisoner; a verdict of guilty was recorded, and the high priest of Osiris was awarded a term of seven years' hard labour.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th November.

Mr. Chamberlain and his Mission.

On Tuesday there appeared in the pages of the "Westminster Gazette" an "unauthorised programme" of the "Royal Progress of his Most Pushful Majesty the Colonial Secretary" through London. It was a piece of good-humoured chaff, delineated and doubtless also invented by that prince of caricaturists, Mr. F. C. Gould. The famous hour-glass and squeezed sponge appear among the items of the Regalia; and the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the War Minister are represented as occupying a quite subordinate part of the procession packed away in one four-wheeled cab. Allowing for the necessary exaggeration of a political cartoon, this is a not altogether unfair representation of the relative prominence of Mr. Chamberlain and those of his colleagues who occupy what are nominally higher positions in the Cabinet. Whether through merit or pushfulness or circumstance, the Colonial Secretary continues to be the cynosure of all eyes. It was doubtless a highly creditable motive which induced him to express the wish that the great farewell banquet to be held at Birmingham should be of a non-political character; but the result is that his political opponents in the Midlands capital have no option but to join in his glorification. Nor are they loath to do

so, for all Birmingham men, whatever their political opinions, cannot but be proud of "Our Joe." And the torch-light procession with which he is to be escorted back to Highbury after the night's proceedings will more than make up in enthusiasm what it lacks in grotesqueness as compared with "F. C. G.'s" Royal Progress. In spite of criticisms on points of detail, the scheme of Mr. Chamberlain's mission to South Africa continues to receive the approbation of all political parties.

The Colonial Conference.

Again Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship is brought into prominent notice by the timely publication of the official report of his recent conference with the Colonial Premiers. The Right Honourable gentleman's opponents have indulged in sarcastic comments on the likeness of this report in one particular to that of the recent report of the Conference of Birmingham Liberal Unionists on the Education Bill. Mr. Chamberlain's opening address is published verbatim, while the speeches of the Colonial Premiers are not reported at all, the only other speeches printed being what may be called the sectional addresses of two or three of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues in the Cabinet. Here again, however, one cannot justly ascribe the fact to Mr. Chamberlain's pushfulness. It was determined by the wish of the Premiers themselves that the discussion should be confidential; and some of them in the end objected to any publication of their speeches. The only possible course therefore was to omit all the speeches and publish only the resolutions arrived at. At the same time the publication of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was essential to an understanding of the views of the Imperial Government on the questions discussed. The definite results arrived at by the Conference seem rather small compared with those achieved by the previous Conference in the Jubilee year, but this is because the subjects discussed were much larger questions—questions upon which immediate action is neither possible nor desirable.

Imperial Federation.

But one cannot doubt that Imperial Federation has been brought very much nearer by this Conference. The primary conditions of federation laid down by Mr. Chamberlain meet with universal approval in this country. "His Majesty's Government," said Mr. Chamberlain, "while they would welcome any approach which might be made to a more definite and closer union, feel that it is not for them to press it upon you. The demand, if it comes and when it comes, must come from the Colonies. If it comes it will be enthusiastically received in this country. If you are prepared at any time to take any proportionate share in the burdens of the Empire, we are prepared to meet you with any proposal for giving to you a corresponding voice in the policy of the Empire." That most of the Colonies are already in a measure prepared for this is shown by the fact that they have materially increased their contributions to the navy; but Canada still refuses to give anything.

The Education Bill.

The Education Bill drags along very slowly in Committee, and it is clear that a drastic use of the closure will be necessary to get it through. The "Times" points out that after the Home Rule Bill of 1893 had been 33 days in Committee, Mr. Gladstone proposed and carried his resolution to fix a date on which the clauses would be closed in batches. The Education Bill has now been 36 days in Committee; and it cannot be denied that Mr. Balfour, although he adheres resolutely to the provision by which the

owners of voluntary schools are to appoint two-thirds of the managers, has on other points been extremely conciliating. He has, indeed, accepted an amendment which has aroused bitter opposition from the Roman Catholics and High Churchmen. By this amendment, which was proposed by Colonel Kenyon Slaney, the religious education in Voluntary schools is to be under the control of the managers, and in his own words his object was "to get rid of the existing one-man control of the religious teaching in Voluntary schools." High Churchmen and Roman Catholics of course hold that the clergyman or priest should have control of the religious instruction. In logic, Mr. Balfour was bound to accept the amendment, since he has declared that the secular instruction is to be entirely controlled by the representative local authority and not by the managers. If the managers are to control neither the secular nor the religious instruction they might as well be done away with altogether.

The By-Elections.

Two by-elections have come off this week, in the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire and the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, and there is another pending in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The two elections decided have made no change in the Government majority, a Liberal succeeding to a Liberal in Cleveland and a Conservative to a Conservative in Liverpool; but in each case the Liberals can fairly claim a "moral victory," as in one they have reduced the Unionist majority from about 2,000 to less than 400, and in the other increased the Liberal majority by some six hundred. In the Cleveland Division the fight was mainly over the Education Bill; but the fall in the Unionist majority in the Liverpool division is largely if not mainly to be attributed to strong feelings aroused over the Ritual question. Mr. Taylor, the Conservative candidate, is an ardent Protestant, who has taken a very active part in the local crusade against ritualism, and his selection as candidate was strongly opposed by a section of the Conservatives, including High Churchmen and Roman Catholics, on this account. It is believed that some of the more extreme members of this section went to the length of voting against Mr. Taylor, and there is no doubt that many of them abstained from voting altogether.

Ritualism and Heresy.

How strong are the feelings aroused by this Ritual controversy at the present time may be gauged by a reference to the correspondence columns of the "Times." To a church in Plymouth—one of five which are notorious for their extreme ritual—the patrons, Keble College, Oxford, have recently presented a certain Mr. Leeper, who was chaplain to Lord Halifax, and he has been regularly instituted by the Bishop of Exeter. Sir Henry Howarth, in a very vigorous letter to the "Times," has quoted a number of extracts from a certain manual of "Catholic Prayers for Catholic People." It includes a remarkable "Litaney of the Most Holy Sacrament," in which occur, among others, the phrases, "Corn of the Elect, have mercy upon us. Wine whose fruit is Virgins, have mercy upon us. Food of Angels, have mercy upon us. Supernatural Bread, have mercy upon us." This Sir Henry describes as "a mixture of materialism almost African in its naked fetishism with an utterly repulsive and illiterate phraseology." Both the Bishop of Exeter and the Warden of Keble declare that they had never seen this manual, which was issued by Mr. Leeper some years ago when he was a curate, and withdrawn from circulation at the request of his vicar, when that gentleman's preference and institution were under con-

sideration. Now the religious controversy has taken a new direction in consequence of a remarkable address delivered a few days ago by Dean Fremantle, of Ripon, who repudiates the doctrine of the virgin motherhood of Mary and rejects those portions of the gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke which support this doctrine, and who moreover attempts to explain away the supernatural character of Christ's miracles. It is not surprising that this declaration of Unitarianism has given rise to a strong protest against what is regarded as rank heresy on the part of a Dean of the Church. More remarkable is the fact that some few clergymen are prepared to support Dean Fremantle's views and to declare that they are not incompatible with Church doctrine.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 4th of December, 1902, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (Chairman), H. De Gray, S. A. Hardoon, R. Inglis, H. R. Kinnear, P. F. Lavers, C. O. Liddell, O. Meuser, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted. **Municipal Terms of Service.**—Revised foreign pay list for 1903 is submitted and approved. Therein is shown, in accordance with the Council's instructions, the usual routine annual promotions, revisions resulting from the renewals of agreements during the year, and finally a general advance of 10 per cent. The draft of a code of rules to govern a proposed scheme of superannuation for the staff as recommended by the Finance Committee, is also approved. The members are of opinion that these proposals are such as will commend themselves to the Ratepayers as reasonable, and that the increase, while not conceding all that has been asked in certain directions, is as much as can properly be recommended under present circumstances. The total increase in the Budget under this scheme will amount to about £15 60,000.

Markets.—A report on this subject by the Health Officer is submitted and after discussion of the various points therein raised, it is decided to adopt his recommendations as follows:—(1) that next year pork shops be licensed for Public Health purposes only, without fee, (2) that markets be licensed in accordance with Bye-law XXXIV, and (3) that stalls or spaces in private markets whether under cover or in public or private streets or alleys be charged a fee similar to those collected in the Municipal Markets and that privately constructed markets pay the general Municipal rate.

The Council considers that by the adoption of these measures the present system, which directly encourages the competition of uncontrolled vendors of food stuffs with the Municipal Markets, may be satisfactorily amended.

General Hospital.—The Secretary of the Shanghai General Hospital forwards an application for increase of the Council's Annual Grant in aid from £15 2,000 to £15 3,000, on the ground that the cost of maintenance of free patients has been largely increased during the past year. The members are informed that the present £15 2,000 grant shows an annual surplus in favour of the Council; it is however decided, after a full discussion, to include the increased amount in the Budget for the forthcoming year.

Volunteers.—The expenditure of \$1,124 is authorised for repairs and renewal of

the Light Horse Saddlery and horse furniture.

Chinese Public School.—The ground plan of this building, as originally submitted by the Provisional Committee, is finally approved by the Council and the Engineer is to be instructed to proceed with the work as rapidly as possible, giving precedence to the same over other impending public works.

Departure of British Troops.—Letter from the Officer Commanding the British Troops is read, thanking the Council for the assistance rendered in the past by which the comfort of the force under his command has been materially enhanced. It is decided, in reply, to acknowledge the courteous terms in which Major Maxwell refers to the cordial relations which have existed between the Municipality and the British Troops, and to express regret at their departure and appreciation of the excellent conduct which has invariably distinguished the Forces under his command.

New Gaol.—The Superintendent submits plans, drawn by the Municipal Engineer, for the construction of work-shops at the Gaol at an estimated cost of £15 12,500. It is noted that the original intention was to provide buildings of a cheaper and less solid nature, but the Superintendent is now of opinion that, for the sake of uniformity and to avoid further building operations when the Gaol is occupied by prisoners, it is advisable to construct the work-shops as laid down in the plans now submitted. After discussion, the Council sanctions this expenditure for inclusion in the Budget and directs that all possible means be taken to ensure the work-shops being ready for use when the Gaol is occupied next year.

North Szechuen Road Extension.—With a view to the continuation of this road beyond Settlement limits to the Rifle Range, negotiations have taken place for the acquisition of the strip immediately North of Range Road. By an arrangement with the owners of B. C. Lot 1,936 a forty foot strip through this property, measuring more 0.948, has been acquired in return for certain payments aggregating £15 3,942.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending the 29th November, 1902.

Offences.	No. of Apprehensions.
Breach of Garbage Regulation	39
Breach of other Municipal Regulations	154
Burglary	3
Cutting and Wounding	1
Furious Riding and/or Driving	6
Gambling	4
Kidnapping	3
Larceny from Persons	2
" " Dwellings, etc.	55
Miscellaneous Cases	460
Ricsha Licenses suspended	323
" " confiscated	573
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended	59
Beggars, Hawkers, and Raggickers	620

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	2,302
Chinese dead bodies found in streets ..	8
Stray dogs captured	26

A. M. BOISBAGON, Capt.
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

VEHICLE INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The Livery Stables have been regularly visited during the month, and the Ponies and Carriages carefully inspected.

Licenses Issued.

	1902	1901	1900
Ponies	608	520	458
Carriages	519	430	381

Remarks.

Compared with last month there is an increase of two Ponies licenced during October.

The Ponies are in good condition and free from infectious diseases.

The Carriages are in serviceable order, stables clean, and drains well flushed with water.

I have been compelled to threaten one stable-keeper with suspension of his license for not keeping his harness in proper repair. Sing Ih Dah Stable-keeper at D155, Shantung Road, has removed to temporary premises at Jt. 1, Sung-kiang-loong pending the rebuilding of the Shantung Road premises.

Name of Stable.	Road.	Ponies.	Carriages.
Shai Horse Bazaar Co., Bub. Well	100	50	
Geo. Dallas	do	22	17
The Dallas Horse Repository.....	Mohawk.	10	14
Ah Mae	H 9 Cemetery	5	5
Say Zong	LL100 Thibet	28	18
Wai Jone Kee	H 51 Hoopoh	20	19
Yang Tze Lay	H123 do.	4	4
Ching Dah	H146 do.	7	7
Duk Dah	H200 do.	18	18
Koong Yeh & Co.	170 Kiukiang	30	30
Shing Tah	M142 Foonhow	22	21
Koong Woo	M376 do.	17	17
Nee Pow	M377 do.	8	8
Bei Chong	M378 do.	12	12
Sun Dah	M379 do.	11	10
Shun Dah	M406 do.	6	6
Koong Dah	M487 do.	15	15
Yah Ding	M490 do.	12	12
Yuen Dah	S280 Hankow	13	13
Sun Dah	S284 do.	13	13
Urh Shing	S 72 do.	5	5
Tong Yet Tah	S 68 do.	5	5
Saa Nue	P142 Shantung	9	9
Sing Ih Dah	P155 do.	6	6
Chin Dah	B17a Kiangsa	6	6
Low Sing Dah	J 14 Sungkiang	14	14
Ching Dah	J 40 do.	7	7
Woo Yah Chee	G 80 Fuhkien	10	10
Hung Dah	C267 Honan	9	9
Pow Dah	C232 do.	14	14
Hung Yuen	C218a do.	12	10
Kung Dah & Co.	V1/3 Soochow	11	11
Poong Dah	169 N. Soochow	10	10
Tung Dah	151 do.	10	9
Sing Dah	H115 Astor	28	21
Ah Yung	Q590 Yuenfong	5	5
How Chee	S3241 Seward	13	13
Haum Paw	F182 Woochang	4	3
Woo Tah	O161 Chapoo	13	11
Fon Tah	G579 Tiendong	12	12
Fi Tah	P395 N. Honan	10	9
Sue Ah Sun	400 do.	8	7
Shing Dah	2413 Kwangse	3	3
Sundries		1	1

D. McALISTER,
Acting Vehicle Inspector.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.
During November the number of deaths among non-Chinese was 17, 10 of which occurred amongst the resident population. Amongst the Chinese population the total number of deaths during the month was 536.

There have been no cases of Cholera during the month with the exception of one imported from the South.

The incidence of Diphtheria somewhat increased at the beginning of the month; 8 cases were notified amongst the foreign population and there was one death.

Preparations begun eight months ago for the purpose of making Diphtheria Antitoxin were completed early in the month and now Diphtheria Antitoxin is one of the staple products of the Laboratory. Thirty doses were issued from the Laboratory during the month; of these 14 were distributed free through the medical aid stations to cases in Shanghai suffering from Diphtheria and for immunising those exposed to infection.

Many prosecutions of dairymen for breach of Sanitary Regulations have been undertaken with heavy punishments in each case.

Here follow tables of Vital Statistics, Infectious Disease and Outdoor Sanitary Work; Work done in the Municipal Laboratory, Vaccine Station, Victoria Nursing Home and Slaughter-house; and lists of Laundries, Dairies and Dealers in Perishable Food-stuffs licensed for the protection of the Public Health.

A. STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Deaths Registered.

	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
Small-pox	0	54
Typhoid Fever	1	0
Cholera	0	0
Diphtheria	1	11
Total from all causes	17	536

Infectious Diseases notified among non-Chinese.

Small-pox	3
Cholera	*1
Typhoid Fever	4
Diphtheria	8
Scarlet Fever	1
Tuberculosis	0

* Imported case.

Isolation Hospital.

Admitted to Hospital	60
Discharged	56
Died	0
Remaining last day of month	42
Out-Patients	865
Vaccinations	9

Vaccine Station.

Tubes of Aseptic Glycerinated Vaccine, prepared in the laboratory by inoculation of calves, issued during the month, 868.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute.

Bacteriological Examinations	51
Cases undergoing Anti-rabic Treatment	11
Chemical Analyses	7
Diphtheria Antitoxin Issued	30 doses.

Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai

Waterworks Company.

Sample collected at Municipal Laboratory. Date of Analysis—25th-30th November. Physical Characters—Colour faint yellow-green Slight Opacity. Reaction—Neutral.

	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matters in Solution	18.8
(a) Volatile	10.4
(b) Fixed	8.4
Appearance on Ignition—Slight charring.	
Total Hardness	11
(a) Temporary	6
(b) Permanent	5
Chlorine	2.8
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.062
Free Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0065
Poisonous Metals	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Trace
Sulphates	Trace

Bacteriological Examination. There were 146 bacteria to the cubic centimetre. The ratio of liquefying to non-liquefying organisms, was at 1:12.

Report on Analysis.—A sample of water of good degree of chemical and bacteriological purity.

Sanitary Work.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	15
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from Officers of the Health Department	56
Written Intimations issued for sanitary amendments	4
Notices of intention to proceed served	2
Summonses	11
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	1
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	1,297
Rooms whitewashed	1,250
Defective drainage amended	24
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	—
Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy	5
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	26
Exposed confined corpses removed and buried	33
Smoke nuisances suppressed	1
Offensive trade processes amended	—
Other unhealthy conditions amended	3

Licensed Laundries.

Laundryman.	Situation.
Yang Ah Sai	Range Road.
Yung Yee	"
Lu Sik Koo	"
Foo Ming Sun	"
Sung Ping Yan	"
Tsao Ah Bon	"
Wah Yung Fah	"
Wah Sing King	"
Hsu Ah San	"
Ching Siao Ko	"
Sa San Wo	"
China Washing Co.	Carter Road
Chang Chu Tang	Sing-kei-pang Road.
Seon Pan	North Honan Road.
Tsang Quai Fah	"
San Woo	"
Ling Ah Yang	"
Loh Ah Ngho	"
Chao Kwan Yuen	"
Wong Zean Sun	Mohawk Road.
Chu Tien Kee	"
Wong Ping Sun	"
Chang Sen Vai	"
Pan Yue Fah	"
Lee Zing Ling	"
Yue Zing King	"
Woo Ah Tsa	"
Ching Ah Woo	"
Ching Zu Yang	"
Wong Ah Sai	Pok-chuen-hong-pang.
Ching Cheng Kee	Woosung Road.
Yah Ah Zun	"
Ang Zung Kee	North Honan Road

Licensed Dairies.

Dairyman.	Situation.
R. W. Shaw	The Farm
F. G. Keeling	St. George's Farm
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm
J. B. Cameron	Hongkew Dairy
Mrs. Grandon	Yangtzepoo Farm
Mrs. Flood	Farfield Dairy
Hung Fei	Bubbling Well Road
Sing Kee	"
Yuen Sung	"
Chang Kee	Sinza Road
Yah Kee	"
Soon Sun Chun	"
Sui Chun	"
Nee Butler	Carter Road
Yah Lang Shing	"
Lee Shing	Burkill Road
Tai Woo Dairy	French Creek
Char Mow Zung	French Sicawei Road
Hai Yang Shing	"
Zar Hoo	Li-hong-kew
Dong Hing	"
Mo Hung Sing	"
Shanghai Dairy	Yangtzepoo Road
Yang Shu Fong	Haining Road.
Yangtzepoo Dairy	Thorburn Road
Yat Sing	Woosung Road
Yuen Shing	Markham Road.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

Licensed Butchers, Poultry,
Game, and Vegetable Dealers.

Butchers.	Situation.
Hop Foong	Maloo Market
Yung Shing	" "
Hong Kee	" "
Tai Chong	Ningpo Road
L. Hopkins	Tiendong Road
Yue Shing	" "
Yun 'heong	" "
Tsin Tsing	" "
Chang Kee	Seward Road
Fook Loong	Nanzing Road
Yhung Kee	Market Road
Man Woo	" "
General Supply Co.	Broadway

Vegetable & Game Dealers.	Situation.
Yung Mow	Maloo Market
Mow Shing	" "
Shun Mow	" "
Zung Mow	" "
Nie Mow	" "
Tai Mow	" "
Yah Yuen	" "
War Shun	Tiendong Road
Han Mow	" "
Cheng Kee	Market Road

Slaughter-House and Cattle-Shed Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected at Slaughter-	Passed for Slaughter from Cattle-sheds.	Export from Cattle-sh. sh.	Rejected at Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	1,415	10	1,415	0	0
Sheep. ...	2,243	2	2,243	67	0
Calves. ...	3-4	4	304	0	0
Pigs.	166	0	0	0	0

Victoria Nursing Home.

Cases Admitted into the Home	21
Discharged	22
Died	0
Remaining last day of month	12
Nursed outside the Home	3
Daily visits	0
Nursing pre-engagement	2

THE BRITISH COLONIAL MEETING.

An Association Formed.

A thoroughly representative gathering of British Colonials met at the Astor House on Thursday night to discuss the proposition to form an Association or Club. There were altogether about 45 gentlemen present, and the Chair was occupied by Dr. Moore-Graham, upon whose proposition Mr. W. J. Turnbull was elected Hon. Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman said that the idea of forming some kind of institution to represent Colonial interests had first been mooted at an informal meeting held about a fortnight previously, when he had been asked to take the Chair at the present meeting. He was proud to accept the invitation to preside at such a gathering—a gathering of Colonials. When he had come out to the Far East, some twenty years ago, there were very few Colonials indeed to be met with, but within the past few years they had spread themselves over the globe, and had identified themselves especially with the Far East. He was pleased to see such a representative attendance, and hoped something practi-

cal would be the outcome. It was very probable that if Shanghai took the lead other ports would follow the example of forming Colonial Associations of some kind. What form the movement would take rested with the meeting to decide. He did not intend to make any suggestions, but would warn them against going too fast. Whatever was done he was prepared to see carried through thick and thin, but he advised great caution at the commencement, and hoped it was not intended to make a big display at the outset. Then there was the question of eligibility for membership. That was a point they would find very difficult. Many influential gentlemen, not born in the Colonies, but who had been associated with them for long periods, had asked would it be possible for them to become members. Undoubtedly the meeting was called primarily for Colonials, and it was for them to decide whether such gentlemen should be admitted. They had a good gathering present, and he hoped the main points would be thoroughly thrashed out before they dispersed.

After a long and animated discussion as to whether it would be better to form a club or an association, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. L. E. P. Jones, seconded by Mr. Turnbull, that those present form an Association, which was, on another resolution, named the Association of British Colonials in the Far East.

The discussion on qualification for membership evoked many divergent views, and motions and amendments reached such numbers that the Chairman suggested an adjournment of business to permit of an informal discussion. This having been done, upon resuming it was ultimately decided to accept the proposal of Mr. L. E. P. Jones, seconded by Mr. Manwaring:—"That only those born of British or naturalised British parents in the British Dependencies, or those who have, in the opinion of a Committee to be elected by the members, sufficiently identified themselves with the British Colonial Empire by residence or otherwise, shall be eligible for membership: election to be decided by ballot."

The objects of the Association, it was decided, were to fall under the three headings of promotion of acquaintance with fellow Colonials, social intercourse, and the assistance of those Colonials less fortunately circumstanced than the members.

Upon the motion of Mr. Manwaring, seconded by Mr. Turnbull, Dr. Moore-Graham was unanimously and with acclamation elected President of the Association, while Messrs. Turnbull and Manwaring were elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively. These gentlemen having accepted their offices, a Committee of seven, to act with the three officers as ex officio members, was then elected as follows:—Messrs. L. E. P. Jones, J. Wattie, J. Keenan, K. H. Muller, J. D. Bentley, E. E. Parsons, and Captain Mahon: and it was decided that the Committee should also form the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year. Mr. L. E. P. Jones being elected Vice-President.

The subscription having been fixed at \$2 per year, and the entrance fee at \$5, the business of the meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who insisted upon all drinking prosperity to the new Association which was done with great enthusiasm. The names of 43 gentlemen were received by the Hon. Secretary as candidates for membership, and the natives of the Commonwealth of Australia having decided to give a dinner to their fellow Colonials on Commonwealth Day, 1st January, the gathering dispersed.

THE SHANGHAI PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

On Thursday night, in the Union Church Hall, a well-attended meeting of the Photographic Society listened to a most interesting lecture by Mr. M. Slevogt, entitled "Notes on Fifteen Years of Photographic Work in Shanghai." At the close of his lecture Mr. Slevogt illustrated his remarks by a selection of lantern slides from the choicest of his own negatives.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Slevogt said that the conditions of light and climate in this part of the world are so vastly different from those ruling in England and on the Continent that a newcomer who is not a griffin in photography has much to unlearn and more to learn before he can hope to reduce his bill for spoilt plates. As to cameras, he himself started with a stand camera, which is best, and for ordinary landscape work, where straight lines do not predominate, the single, inexpensive landscape lens is to be preferred to the costly modern anastigmat, as the latter greatly exaggerates the distance. He could not too strongly deprecate beginners starting with the hand camera. He trusted none of the members of this Society were of the "press the button" category who snap at everything and are content to take their undeveloped plates to a Chinese photographer and "let him do the rest." The proper composition of a landscape is only to be learnt by a careful study of the focusing screen. Happily, however, the amateur who has to study his purse can get a stand and hand camera combined; the best, he thought, was the focal plane shutter folding camera, which he believed was first brought out by Goetz-Anschutz, improved by Stegemann, and which has recently been placed on the market by Watson and Son, London. The ordinary magazine camera, holding a dozen quarter-plates, in this damp climate was apt to have its machinery go wrong and fail at the most inopportune moment. At one of their Society's excursions it was sad to see their President struggling to extricate a plate from the depths of the magazine.

Mr. Slevogt then showed what he considered the best hand camera (as described), with roller-blind shutters varying from one-twentieth to one-four-hundredth of a second. As to hand cameras, it was best to have a stand, and a solid one, but if not, he did not advocate holding it up at the level of the eyes; in this country it had the effect of terrifying the natives. Aluminium stands were utterly useless. Some amateurs who spent large sums on their cameras were utterly careless as to their dark slides. A leaky dark slide was a horror. Really good ones might be slightly expensive, but lasted a lifetime. As to plates, he did not admire the 5 x 4 size. In landscapes it gave too much sky or too much foreground. Artistically, the best proportions for a picture were as one to one and one-third, or, as in the Continental size, 9 x 12 centimetres. As to exposure, racing horses could be photographed in one twelve-hundredth of a second on Rapid Iford Plates or Lumieres: the longest exposure that could be given with a hand camera was about two-thirds of a second. For the majority of his subjects one-twentieth of a second was enough. As a developer, nothing equalled pyro-soda. As to papers for printing there were bromide papers, Velox, and a paper made by Liesegang of Düsseldorf, and Eastman's Platino-Bromide. Velox was, however, rather hard. The Liesegang papers gave a large variety of beautiful tones, from olive green to terracotta.

A discussion followed the lecture, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Slevogt was moved by Mr. Bosustow and seconded by Dr. Reid.

THE HONGKEW FIRE BRIGADE COMPANY.

Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Hongkew Company, No. 2, S. F. D., took place on Saturday evening at the Hotel Metropole, covers being laid for forty-eight persons, with a vacant chair for Chief-Engineer L. Moore, who is at present in the Nursing Home. The proceedings were opened by the singing of the Doxology, all present standing, after which the Chairman, Foreman Kahler, proposed the health of "Our Respective Rulers." In proposing the next toast, that of "Our Sister Companies," 1st-Assistant Belyez said he did not know why they were called "sister" Companies, seeing that the firemen were all brothers, but he supposed it was because there was more love between sisters—other fellows' sisters—than between brothers. Foreman Campbell pithily responded. 2nd-Assistant Broad, in proposing the toast of "Our Firemen Guests," said that he was very glad to see so many present, and he hoped that the large gathering on this occasion would not be the last. He would like to see present, not only the officers of all the Companies, as in this case, but also all the members. He referred to the good feeling that had always existed between the firemen and their friendly emulation of each other in the arduous task which they had voluntarily undertaken. Foreman King, in reply, referred to the esprit de corps shown by the firemen, and emphatically stated that while such existed Shanghai would never require a paid Fire Brigade;—a remark that was received with loud applause. Secretary Bradley proposed "Our civilian guests" and was loudly applauded, and Messrs. Lightbody and Ball responded. The next toast was that of "Our Chief-Engineer," proposed by Foreman Kahler, who feelingly referred to the great misfortune which had recently befallen the head of the Brigade. He said that although their Chief-Engineer was absent in body, he was present in the minds of all, his vacant chair testifying to that fact. In view of the anniversary of Mr. Moore's birthday, the members had sent him a telephone message wishing him many happy returns of the day and a speedy recovery. He might mention that Mr. Moore arrived in China in 1861, and joined the Fire Brigade on the 1st of May, 1867, since which date he had only been home once—for one year—though he had made two or three short trips to Japan and Hongkong. This reference to the Chief-Engineer was received with loud applause. Departmental Engineer Ord responded and also spoke with feeling of the subject of the toast. Next came the toast of "Our Brownie," the No. 1 pony of the Hongkew Company, proposed by Fireman Sykes, who gave a short history of the animal of which the Hongkew Company are very proud. Fireman Davis was called upon to respond, for, having recently written a book entitled "When I was a Dog," it was thought that he could appropriately assume the character of the pony, which he did exceedingly well.

A pleasing variation of the programme was the presentation to 2nd-Assistant Broad by the members of his Company of a pair of handsome silver salt cellars, as a token of their appreciation of his services as a fireman.

These were the only toasts on the printed programme, but several impromptu toasts followed. One was that of "Foreman Kahler," proposed by 1st-Assistant Bidwell, who almost exhausted the dictionary in his

endeavour to represent Mr. Kahler as a paragon of perfection in all respects, and whose remarks were endorsed by all present if the hearty applause which followed was any criterion. The Foreman responded, stating that he did not think he possessed quite all the virtues they had credited him with. Mr. B. Osborne proposed "Sweethearts and Wives"—"May our sweethearts become our wives, and our wives always remain our sweethearts." Fireman Davis was called upon to respond, which he did in his usual felicitous manner, though he said he had neither sweetheart nor wife, nor did he at present anticipate getting one.

The remainder of the evening was taken up with music, well rendered and heartily appreciated, the more so as the majority of the songs being old favourites, all present were able to join in the choruses. The evening's entertainment concluded shortly after midnight with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The following was the musical programme:—

Song—"The Poor
Blind Boy".....Mr. Rattenbury.
Banjo Solo....., S. Robinson.
Song....., Rickard.
Piano Solo....., S. Robinson.
Song—"The Mid-
shipnite".....Foreman King.
Song—"Hello Ma
Baby".....Mr. B. Osborne.
Song—"Clementine" 1st-Assistant Bidwell.
Song.....Mr. B. Osborne.
Song—"On the Road
to Mandalay".....1st-Assistant McEuen.
Song.....Mr. Hertzberg.
Song—"What are
the Wild Waves
Saying".....Messrs. Osborne and
Davis.
Song—"Auld Lang
Syne".....The Company.

REEL UP AT MIDNIGHT.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Annual Meeting.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese was held on Friday afternoon at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms. Mr. C. S. Addis, one of the Vice-Presidents, was in the chair, and was supported by H.E. Lü Hai-huan, formerly Chinese Minister to Germany, and now one of the Treaty Commissioners, by Dr. Timothy Richard (Hon. Sec.) and Dr. Edkins. There was a large attendance.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts. He said:—The annual report and statement of accounts are already in your hands and will, I believe, repay your careful perusal. In moving their adoption no more is required of me than to direct your attention to one or two points which seem to demand additional emphasis or explanation.

Production.

During the year under review we have published no less than 14 million pages of new books and reprints, the highest output reached since 1899. It would have been a record year, but for the delay in publication caused by fires at the printer's and bookbinder's shops. Fortunately the burnt manuscripts have now been replaced and will be published during the current

year. The policy of the society in dividing its labours between books of Christian and general knowledge has been steadily maintained. I know that some of our friends would like to see us devote more of our time to the production of purely religious literature. I venture to submit that they are wrong and that our method results in a better division of labour. It must be borne in mind that there is an abundant annual supply of religious literature published by the various missionary denominations, religious tract societies, educational associations and the like, while, hitherto, no serious attempt has been made to satisfy the demand for knowledge of a wider and more general kind. It is this sphere we are attempting to occupy. Our work is to be considered as preparatory and supplementary to that of the regular missionary organisation and not as competitive. We take our stand on the belief that all true knowledge is essentially Christian and we see nothing incongruous in placing alongside the distinctively religious publications of the year our books on history and geography, on science and philosophy, on tariff and linen, and on international law. But we would not be misunderstood or in any way be held to decry the value and importance of purely religious literature. If we plead for a catholic interpretation of what constitutes Christian literature, we contend no less firmly that learning or morality untouched by religion is a vain thing. So far as conduct is concerned it may prove man's bane rather than his blessing. "Teach the Chinese morality," say some, "and leave Christianity alone until they are civilised enough to comprehend its lofty teaching. Teach them, for instance, that it does not pay in the long run to water cotton and to adulterate tea and you will have done more for the real welfare of China than all your theoretical teaching." And this is what is called practical common sense. Could anything be more unpractical, more visionary? All history, all experience is against it. It would indeed be a simple solution of the problems of empire if to know righteousness were synonymous with the doing of it. It is not so. Men must be made to "feel" as well as to know if right is to be done. Until our critics can show us a better, a more practical, plan for turning men from evil unto good than Christianity has to offer, we shall continue to place it in the forefront of our programme. I do not quarrel with those who profess a great admiration for the Chinese system of ethics, but it is idle to pretend that as a motive to conduct it has been a success. The Chinese themselves admit that it has failed, as any system of morality must fail unless it comes not only in word, but in power. If the last word this society had to say on the regeneration of China were to advocate a merely moral or intellectual propaganda, who is the man that would take off his coat to the task? No, our watchword is knowledge, and it is Christian knowledge.

Distribution.

The total value of the books distributed, including free grants and other publications was \$62,685. Our own publications realised \$33,219 or some \$5,000 more than the totals of the three previous years put together. I think you will agree with me that this is a remarkable testimony to the growing appreciation of our books on the part of those whom they are intended to serve. It is also, I am proud to think, a remarkable proof of the value of our work on the part of those who are engaged in distributing it, witness the long list of missionary members representative of nearly all the various denominations and comprehending almost every shade of religious thought and experience. It must gladden the hearts of our small but enthusiastic band of workers to find this seal

of approval attached to their labour by those who are best fitted to judge of its value. The extent of these labours it is given to few to appreciate. It is not to be measured by the catalogue of translations. That represents only a small proportion of the work actually done by our editorial staff in the way of selecting, editing, examining and correcting the work of others. As an instance of the conscientious manner in which their work is performed, I may mention that no manuscript is published until it has first been presented by the reader, approved by the examining committee and, finally, passed by the Board of Directors.

Revenue.

I shall spare you detailed reference to our finances as I expect Mr. Drummond will deal with that subject later on. I would only mention that a further testimony to our work will be found in the increased contributions both from home and local sources. I would also warn you that the unusually large balance at the bank is not to be taken as a sign of surplus wealth. It is the result of that delay in publication, from causes beyond our control, to which I have already referred. One other fact I must mention. Our magazine, the "Review of the Times," under the able editorship of Dr. Allen, has at last attained the tribute it has long merited, and is now self-supporting. There is no more valuable work done by the Society. A further source of revenue may be looked for in the growth of our home representation. New branches have been opened in Liverpool and Aberdeen in addition to those already established in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow. During the year a long-desired reform has been carried out in the separation of the society's offices from the book depot. Suitable premises have been acquired for the staff in Kiangse Road and the appointment of a foreign manager at the book store is already bearing fruit in increased efficiency and economy. The work of translation has also been expedited by the employment of English-speaking and English-reading Chinese. Suggestions are welcomed from whatever quarter of suitable subjects for translations and the society is prepared to act upon them when expedient. But I would point out that the printed catalogue conveys only a fragmentary idea of the variety and extent of our publications. It is hardly too much to say that there are few subjects of importance to the well-being of this empire, religious, moral, material, which have not been handled in our several magazines and Tracts for the Times. We have, I venture to assert, in this report a record of good work well done; the pity is that there are so few to do it. More workers are urgently needed. Were our means but commensurate with our aims I know not what limits could be assigned to the usefulness of this society.

Co-operation.

I commend the work in which this society is engaged to your earnest sympathy and support. Do you think the report is too sanguine? Certainly it breathes the spirit of optimism: from the pen of Dr. Timothy Richard it could hardly be otherwise. (Applause.) And I confess there are times when—if we pause to consider the nature of this crusade for freedom in which we are engaged; on the one hand, this mighty nation floundering, wounded and helpless, amid the toils of ignorance and corruption and superstition; on the other, this little, struggling society, with its scanty band of workers and its slender material resources;—one might almost be tempted to despair, so utterly inadequate appear the means to the end. But I take comfort in the reflection that the Celtic enthusiasm of our honorary and honoured secretary is, tempered by the experience

of such veterans as Dr. Edkins and Dr. Allen. It is not to the youthful and untired, it is to those who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, whose heads are white already to harvest, that we owe these cheering forecasts. The most sanguine man I ever knew was the revered founder of this society, Dr. Williamson. (Applause.) If the young men dream dreams the old men see visions. The means may seem inadequate but it is only in seeming. If our foes are many let us remember that "they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Our cause is truth and that cannot fail. It is this cause you are invited to join. It is a cause, let me remind you, in which the only thing impossible is to remain neutral. The demand for that knowledge which is power is alive in China to-day and it will not remain unsatisfied. If we fail to supply it there are others—and those not from the Christian West—who will assuredly take our place. Are you content to have it so and to entrust the destinies of a new China, fraught with world-wide potentialities for good or evil, to non-Christian guides? I do not believe that. To co-operate in this work is to obtain a priceless privilege; to ignore it is to incur a grave responsibility.

Pastor Kranz, in seconding the resolution, said:—I have been asked to support the resolution before you, that this annual report be adopted, and I will do so with pleasure. Our eloquent chairman has already pointed out to you how encouraging the report is. It opens before us a vast sphere of usefulness and constantly increasing opportunities for the near future. The report is in your hands; so I need not dwell at length on its single items; it deserves the careful study of all friends of China. The sincere and only object, which this Society has in view, is to help China in her present difficulties and to benefit these 400 million people by spreading true light and true knowledge amongst the reading classes of the nation on all subjects connected with the Christian civilisation of the West.

As I have said in the report of 1897, when during Dr. Richard's furlough in England, I had the honour of being secretary of the Society: "We want to help the Chinese by our books to understand the present situation, we want to help them in the perils of transition, in which they are now placed, we want to guide them in the pathway of true civilisation, of science, liberty, and righteousness. But we know that a thorough reformation of China can only be carried out on a new moral and religious basis." In 1895 our sales were 2,100 dollars, in 1896 about 6,000 dollars, in 1897 12,000, in 1898 18,000 dollars; then came the changes in Peking, but this year our total sales were over 62,000 dollars. This shows what progress we have made and what figures we may reach, if we advance at the same rate of progression.

It is especially gratifying and encouraging to us, that our Society has been able to obtain the sympathy and co-operation of some of China's most intelligent and most influential men. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, whose beautiful photo printed in the report must endear him to all who have not seen his face, gave 3,000 dollars, Governor Nieh 1,000, Viceroy Tsen 500, Governor Li 500, the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi 200 dollars towards the Society. Is not this a most brilliant and irrefutable testimony to the value of the Society's methods and work with regard to the true welfare of China, a testimony, which should encourage and stimulate our faithful supporters at home to their utmost efforts? Here at last a method of Christian activity in China is found, to which even the most enlightened Viceroys of

China themselves contribute, because they have understood the fact, which Dr. Richard on page 16 of this new report has expressed in these words: "By the translation of standard works on all the great ideas, which move the world, and the recommendation of institutions, which have advanced the leading nations, our Society is laying the foundation of the future prosperity of China, and by doing this it is advancing the best interests of nations, who have any intercourse with China."

A Plea for Religious Liberty.

Thus far, ladies and gentlemen, you will have followed my remarks, I hope, with general approval. But we ought in these annual meetings, I think, not only to congratulate, as usual, the members of our Society on the work accomplished during the year, but ought also earnestly to consider some of those serious and dark problems, the solution of which will greatly influence the future development of China and thereby of the whole world. You will therefore allow me, I hope, to state in a few words still one special reason why I love the work of the Diffusion Society, a reason which is of the utmost importance for China's future in my opinion. To put it briefly, I love the work of the Diffusion Society, because I hope this Society will greatly help in preparing the way for the introduction of full religious liberty in China. The Diffusion Society is, according to its constitution a Christian Society, its object is to circulate literature based on Christian principles. At the same time, it does not represent Christianity in a mere dogmatical or doctrinal manner, but as I have said in the report of 1897, "it exemplifies the love of Christ on the grandest scale, because it deals not only with a few individuals, but with the misery and poverty of a whole nation, with the inner springs of life of one-fourth of our human race." If then the literature of our Society, being pervaded by this Christian spirit, is more and more appreciated by all intelligent classes in China, as it is proved to be by the facts and figures of our report, may we not hope that this literature and the generous spirit going out from it will soon convince the leading classes in China and ultimately the Chinese Government itself, that true Christianity is really not injurious to the nation, but on the contrary most beneficial to its social and political welfare? And may we not hope, I say, that through these considerations the Chinese Government will by its own free will and conviction at last grant that full religious liberty, which we are asking for, also in public schools and all government positions? Religious liberty is the fundamental principle of the prosperity of western nations. Without freedom of conscience, even that sincerity of character, which Confucianism itself demands, cannot be developed. Therefore this freedom of conscience ought to be granted in all government schools. Do not forget that private schools are different from public schools, supported by the taxes of all the people. In private schools, supported by their own private means, the conservative section of the Confucianists may certainly please themselves, just as missionaries in their private schools may make their own rules and regulations. But not so in public schools at government expense. In public schools religious liberty ought to be granted. This does not mean that Confucianism as a noble system of ethics should not be taught any more in these schools: by no means. Confucius may even be worshipped by the Confucian majority of the pupils in these schools if they can sincerely do so; what we are asking for is only that Christian pupils and teachers in these schools and Christian or philosophically sceptic officials in other positions should not be

excluded and should not suffer and should not be debarred from advancement in the government service, simply because they must for conscience sake absent themselves from those Confucian religious ceremonies. How this is to be done may be learned from the way in which all Jews and Roman Catholic pupils in Germany are excused from the religious services in Protestant schools and colleges.

The fact that the Chinese Government has not yet granted this religious liberty in public schools and official positions, shows that the old conservative spirit in the Government has not yet been transformed. But China should follow now the example of all the most civilised nations including Japan, who all have granted this liberty.

Unless this full religious liberty is granted, I am afraid an increasing spirit of antagonism will be nourished between Confucianists and Christians, and this spirit will in the future lead to another outbreak of an anti-Christian persecution, but still more vehement and more extended than that of 1900. Would this then be to the true interests of the Chinese Government and nation? Are we training our Christians in the interior with this gloomy end in view? Is it not the duty of all true friends of China to endeavour to avert such dreadful calamities in the future? Is it not the duty of all Christian nations and of all their representatives in China to endeavour at least, to persuade the Chinese Government, not by political threats or diplomatic pressure, but rather as true friends by reason of the best methods of government and the true benefit of China's own people, to grant this full religious liberty, which alone will make the way clear for China's peaceful development and will for ever avert these future calamities?

In concluding these remarks and to corroborate my views, I wish to-day to draw your attention, and, I hope, through the report of this meeting, the attention of all true friends of China, to the important essay, which Professor De Groot of Leyden has published in English in this year's report of the Oriental Seminary at Berlin, on the question: "Is there religious liberty in China?" The famous author of the great standard work in the Religious System of China answers this important question emphatically in the negative and treats in his remarkable paper: 1, the fundamental principles of Confucianism regarding heresy and sects; 2 the Chinese law against heresy and sects; 3, the victims of oppression and persecution, giving glimpses of 20 centuries. In one point, however, I beg to differ from the learned Professor, i.e., when he makes Confucius himself and Mencius responsible for the spirit of persecution and oppression manifested in Chinese history. No, the real Confucius on the contrary went even so far as to say, according to Dr. Faber's correct translation of the passage in the Analects, II, 16: "To fight strange doctrines is indeed injurious!" And Mencius said: "If one by force subdues men, they don't submit in heart, force is not sufficient; but if one by virtue subdues them, they will with joy in their heart sincerely submit, as the 70 disciples submitted to Confucius" (II, 1, III, 2). Let then the world, let all Chinese scholars know, that Confucius and Mencius are on the side of liberty of thought and conscience, and that we must discriminate between the true original Confucianism and the Confucianism of later centuries. But the reason why the Chinese Government has often persecuted Buddhist and Taoist sects, was the suspicion that their aim was dangerous to the principle of authority, and thus welfare, of the State and Society. To overcome this same fear and suspicion of the Chinese against Christianity, and to establish instead of it a deep

conviction, as Napoleon, Gladstone, Bismarck Emperor Wilhelm I. and II., and other statesmen, have often expressed it, that Christianity, true Christianity of course, is the only sufficient motive power for morality, and thus for the inner strength of a nation, I say, to establish this conviction amongst the Chinese, must be the aim of all Christians in China. The Diffusion Society is continually striving to accomplish this task, and that is why I love the Society, and wish it every success. With these remarks I second the resolution referring to the adoption of the report.

Chinese Official Testimony.

H.E. Lü Hai-huan was then introduced by the Chairman and addressed the meeting in Chinese. His remarks were translated into English by Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, as follows:—

I feel it a great pleasure to be invited by the kindness of Dr. Timothy Richard to take part in this meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese. At present the Chinese Government has ordered schools for Western sciences to be established throughout all the provinces in the Empire as a means for producing men of ability and talents. But the number of Chinese who are able to study Western sciences in foreign languages is still very small. We, therefore, solely rely upon learned scholars from the West to translate useful books into the Chinese language so that they may be used as text-books in all the new schools in China. In this way these institutions will be enabled to turn out men of ability and talents for the service of the country doubly fast.

It is true that our young men can also get a Western education by going abroad. In that case they must first study a foreign language. But a foreign language cannot be thoroughly mastered in less than five years' time. And when a foreign language has been thoroughly mastered, it will require as many years more to study the sciences. The pursuance of such a course incurs more expense than families of moderate means can afford to spend. For this reason, the number of Chinese young men sent abroad for a Western education can never be satisfactorily large after all. Now, the principal aim of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge is to translate books for the benefit of the Chinese people. Already a great many useful books have, I understand, been rendered into the Chinese language. By reading these books, the Chinese people will be able to acquire a good knowledge of the Western sciences in their own tongue. In this way the time that would otherwise be required to master a foreign language as a preliminary to the study of sciences can be profitably saved. It is therefore a crying necessity of the day to translate foreign books into the Chinese language.

Dr. Richard, Dr. Allen, and the other members of the S.D.C.G.K. are scholars of exemplary conduct and profound learning, who are not only thoroughly conversant with the Chinese language, but also thoroughly understand the characteristics and habits of the Chinese people. They are, therefore, able to translate books in such a forcible and perspicuous style as to make their readers understand them without difficulty. Consequently all the Chinese literati are anxious to have social intercourse with these gentlemen. That a great many people in China know something about Western politics and Western civilisation to-day, is the direct result of perusing the works turned out by the S. D. C. G. K., which is really a very important factor in the work of diffusing knowledge among our people. The more books this Society translates the more extensively will the Chinese people read. And the salutary result will be this: that our people will be so much enlightened as

to be able to see and admire the high civilisation of the West and to treat foreigners as friends and live at peace with them. When such is the case it is a great blessing both to the Chinese people and to the Chinese government. I therefore take this opportunity to express my great appreciation of the good work which the S. D. C. G. K. has done and is still doing.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. W. G. Bayne, Chairman of the Municipal Council, moved the second resolution. He had an idea, when he came into the room, that he would be able to offer a few remarks that might be of some service. Since he had been in the hall, however, he had been impressed by the fact that, as he knew almost nothing about the society, it would be an impertinence on his part to say anything. At some future time he hoped to have another opportunity of addressing the Society, and to know more about it. He should make it his business hereafter to follow its proceedings with the greatest possible care. Meantime he proposed with great pleasure the re-election of the following office bearers:—President:—Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Vice-Presidents:—Mr. C. S. Addis, Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. J. J. Keswick, Right Rev. G. E. Moule, D.D., Mr. Cornelius Thorne, Rev. Griffith John, D.D., Rev. W. Ashmore, D.D., Bishop Moore, D.D.; Honorary Treasurer:—Mr. F. C. Heffer; Honorary Secretary:—Rev. Timothy Richard, D.D., LL.D., Ordinary Directors:—Rev. J. Y. Allen, D.D., LL.D., Rev. W. P. Bentley, M.A., Rev. Ernest Box, Mr. R. E. Bredon, Rev. W. A. Cornaby, Rev. J. Edkins, D.D., Mr. H. E. Hobson, Rev. Paul Kranz, Rev. D. McGillivray, M.A., B.D., Mr. W. H. Poate, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., and Rev. W. S. Walshe, B.A.

The Rev. G. Lambert Rees briefly seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. W. V. Drummond proposed the third resolution, as follows:—"That the best thanks of the Society be tendered to its friends and supporters in Great Britain America and China for the continued interest manifested by them in the work of the diffusion of knowledge among the Chinese, and for the increased liberality which has marked their appreciation of the Society's efforts; bespeaking, at the same time, a proportionate extension of their assistance, financial and otherwise, in order adequately to meet the increasing opportunities which invite and demand the attention of the Society." In the course of a long address, Mr. Drummond remarked that the Chairman and Pastor Krantz had dealt so eloquently with the first branch of the Society's work, the diffusion of Christian knowledge, that, although he was fully in sympathy with that, he would devote himself to the second part more particularly. First, however, he would point to the official and general support the Society was receiving. In 1899 the local contributions were \$2,000; in 1900, an exceptional year, they fell to \$478; in 1901 they recovered to \$2,333, but this year they had gone up suddenly to \$9,618. Home contributions were also above normal; the figures for the last four years were: 1899 (including Sir T. Hanbury's \$2,000), \$15,200; 1900, \$9,815; 1901 (including Mr. Budgett's £500), \$17,000; and in 1902, \$15,176. The local support was a very valuable testimony especially as it included unprecedented gifts from high Chinese officials. No such contributions had been made since 1894, when Viceroy Chang gave Tls. 1,000, Nieh Taotai gave \$100, and H.E. Cheng \$40.

Personal support given to the work also claimed attention and Mr. Drummond mentioned the self-denying labours of Mr. Sadler, Mrs. Foster, Mr. Ohlinger, Dr. Stuart, Miss Howe, Miss White, Dr. Macklin, Mr. Bentley, Mrs. Richard, Dr. Parker and Dr. Pott. Although the workers were few and the field large, yet the work

was growing and that was a healthysign. Another encouraging sign was the addition to the membership roll that year of 85 names. Mr. Drummond referred to the sister Empire of Japan and the Municipal Council of Shanghai as two important educational factors in shaping the future of China.

Dr. Edkins seconded the motion. It had been proved over and again that evening, he said, that the Society was doing most useful work, and he thought they would all go away feeling that it deserved their best support. Hopeful signs were found by the speaker in the recent anti-footbinding decree of the Emperor, and in the fact that the examination system which has been in force for 500 years is to be modified.

This resolution was also carried.

The Chairman in a final word explained that anyone could become a member of the Society by subscribing \$10: the Committee were also considering, and he thought the result would be favourable, the advisability of electing as life members subscribers of \$50 or more. One of the privileges of ordinary membership was that members would be supplied, if they wished, with copies of the Society's publications, as they appeared.

The meeting concluded with the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. H. C. Hodges.

THE PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION CO., LD

Annual Meeting.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Company, 22, Kiange Road. The Chairman was Mr. W. V. Drummond, and there were also present Messrs. W. D. Little, J. H. McMichael, C. J. Dudgeon (Directors), J. M. Young, F. Anderson, A. E. Jones, A. S. P. White-Cooper, H. King Hiller (Shareholders), and L. Kerr (Secretary).

The Chairman—Our annual meeting was called for the 25th day of last month, but for the reasons there explained we were unable to complete our business, and the meeting was subsequently adjourned until to-day. The Report and Accounts have been in your hands for about two weeks, and therefore you have had time to consider them, and with your permission we will consider them as read. The past season has been a moderate one, and there is little that I can add to the information already conveyed to you in the annual report. With regard to the Klompang Estate, I may say that the machinery on that estate has worked satisfactorily throughout the season, though it has not of course been worked on anything like its full power. The Estate itself has paid its way during the year, and that is a satisfactory result for an estate in its first year. Turning to the accounts there is only one item which appears to me to call for any special remark, and that is an item showing an apparent loss of about Tls. 10,000 on rum. The explanation of that item is this. When the accounts for the season are closed it is necessary as you are all well aware to estimate the value of all the property of the Company in order to make up the accounts completely. On the 31st August last year, when the season closed, there was on hand a stock of about 352 puncheons of rum. That was valued at 80 dollars a puncheon, which was the market rate. That included the rum on hand as well as a stock of molasses which it was intended to make into rum. Shortly after that there occurred a very heavy fall in rum, and that fall unfortunately continued. The consequence was that this rum sold

at a considerably reduced price, and a certain amount of the molasses was not made into rum as intended before. The result of that is that in making up the accounts for this year we overestimated the value of the stock of molasses last year about Tls. 10,000. There is not as actual loss on the rum itself, but there is as over estimation of the actual value to be taken into account. I think I can add that such a fall is one that could not possibly have been foreseen. The rum in the previous year helped us very largely in the accounts and it must be expected to vary from year to year. With regard to one other item, you may perhaps notice that we have only written off about Tls. 5,000 for depreciation on plant, and that we have placed against new machinery on the Klompang estate. It may seem to you that that was rather a small amount to write off, and therefore in connection with the item I would like to mention to you a few facts. During the past eleven years, we have written off no less than Tls. 100,000 for depreciation on plant, machinery, and loss. During the same period we have spent out of working account Tls. 130,000 in repairs on machinery, plant, etc. The consequence of this is that we have to-day on the Gula estate a very first-class plant and machinery, which stands in the books at about Tls. 102,000—equal to about £11,000. If we had now to replace that plant and machinery, it would cost us fully £40,000, and for that sum the present plant is now insured. With regard to the disposition of the Company's net profits during the past year, we have therefore proposed in the report to pay a final dividend of 7 per cent; to add to the Reserve Fund Tls. 10,000, making it up to Tls. 100,000; to write off depreciation Tls. 5,000; and to carry forward a very small amount. We trust that will commend itself to you as a very satisfactory result of what we cannot consider better than a moderate year. Our manager, Mr. Boyd, had nine months' leave during the past year, and during that time he has paid a visit home. During that stay at home he has been married, and he is due back on the estate with his bride early next month. Mr. Boyd joined the Company's service about ten years ago, and he became full manager in the year 1896, which was, as you will remember, a very critical period in the affairs of the Company. Since that year the excellent results which have attended the working of the Company have been due to the management of Mr. Boyd, and the Board think this is a convenient occasion to make some acknowledgment of his good services. They therefore propose, with your consent, to give him a suitable wedding present, costing not more than about \$500. A new factory manager has been engaged by Mr. Boyd while at home. It was found absolutely necessary, with two estates to look after, at a considerable distance from each other, to secure an especially experienced expert factory manager to assist Mr. Boyd in the general work, and we took occasion of his visit home to authorise him to select such a manager. That manager is now on his way out to the estate with Mr. Boyd, and we therefore have every reason to hope and believe that there will be some very satisfactory results from his engagement. Finally, I may say that the Board are satisfied with the good work of the staff during the past year. There is nothing further for me to add to what you have already before you, but before concluding I shall be happy to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. D. Little:—That the Report and Accounts as presented be passed. Carried.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. H. McMichael:—That a final dividend of 7 per cent, making a total of 12 per cent for the season ending 30th September, be declared. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Young, seconded by Mr. A. E. Jones:—That Mr. C. J. Dudgeon be re-elected a director of the Company. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. F. Anderson, seconded by Mr. C. J. Dudgeon:—That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-appointed auditor of the Company, and that his remuneration be fixed at Tls. 250 per annum. Carried.

The Chairman—In putting that resolution to the shareholders, I perhaps ought to mention that the amount hitherto paid was Tls. 200. That is now increased to Tls. 250 as there are two separate estates managed by the Company and the accounts, being considerably more voluminous, have increased the work of the auditor. It is only right and reasonable therefore that a slight addition should be made to his remuneration.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. D. Little:—That the next annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company be held in the month of December, 1903. Carried.

The Chairman explained that the alteration from November to December as the month for holding the annual meeting of the Company was made owing to the pressure of business necessitating a change of date to a later period.

Mr. J. M. Young—I should like to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Board, and the staff generally for the able work they have performed during the past year. I may add that I am very glad to hear that you are proposing to make a small present to the manager of the estate. It struck me that \$500 was rather a small amount to provide for the present, and perhaps you will consider whether you could not make it more worthy of his acceptance.

Mr. F. Anderson proposed that the sum should be \$1,000.

The Chairman returned thanks on behalf of himself, the Board and the staff, and in doing so remarked that the Board were only too pleased to accept the suggestion of Mr. Anderson. He mentioned the subject of the present, more in a tentative manner than anything else, and much preferred that the proposition should come from the shareholders.

With the announcement that dividend warrants would be issued on Wednesday, the meeting came to an end.

Amusements.

THE 130TH PERFORMANCE BY THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF SHANGHAI.

IOLANTHE, or

The Peer and The Peri.

Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by Arthur Sullivan.

CHARACTERS.

The Lord Chancellor	Mr. Eric Pollard
Earl of Mountararat	Mr. V. de Maire
Earl of Tolloller	Mr. Arthur Clemore
Private Willis	(of the) Mr. George
	(Grenadier) Prince
	(Guards)
Strephon	(an Arcadia) Mr. Buoyed
	(Shepherd)n

Queen of the } ...Miss Florence Ouseley
 Fairies { (a Fairy, ...Miss Jolie Tripps
 Iolanthe { Strephon's Mother)
 Celia } Miss Valenza
 Leila } (Fairies) { Miss Celia Menzies
 Fieta } Miss Kitty Bolton
 Phyllis { (an Arcadian Shepherdess and Ward in) Miss Mildred Chancery) Graham

"For as to fairies, that will fit
 To make the greensward fresh,
 I hold them exquisitely knit,
 But far too spare of flesh,"
 says Tennyson's "Talking Oak." Those who saw the fairies whose constant presence made "Iolanthe" so attractive last night must have agreed with the third line, but found no appropriateness in the fourth, for the choruses that the A.D.C. secures when it gives an opera are universally distinguished for youth and beauty, to which no such objection can be taken. But before we go on with our account of the play we must mention the slight accident which delayed the commencement until some little time after the appointed hour. Those of the audience who came on time found the doors closed, a hose laid on into the hall, and water running down the steps. It appears that just before the opening one of the stoves got red hot and set fire to the ceiling under the dress circle. It was promptly extinguished by the pluck and readiness of the British blue-jackets who had come to act as ushers, and as soon as the smoke had cleared away and the water been mopped up, the doors were opened, and there was no more trouble. If we recollect rightly, it is some twenty years since "Iolanthe" was given here last, by a travelling company; and it was a great pleasure to hear once more last night the genial and clever, if occasionally cynical, lines of Gilbert, and the brilliant music of the late Sir Arthur, as contrasted with the rapid series of "Girls," all equally noisy and inane, which, under the rule of Mr. George Edwardes have displaced the happy partnership on the comic opera stage. Though it has much charming music in it, "Iolanthe" has never been considered one of the best of Gilbert and Sullivan's; the story is weak and the love interest of the slightest. The cast last night was excellent, with two not very marked exceptions. Mr. Eric Pollard, perhaps the A.D.C.'s best eccentric comedian, made an excellent representative of the Lord Chancellor, his resemblance to the caricatures of Lord Halsbury adding to the original humour of the part. In his patter songs and his dance he was inimitable. Mr. V. de Maire made a really striking Earl of Mountararat. The seriousness inseparable from his position as the responsible director of the performance only increased the fun that the part affords, for, as a great wit has observed, a joke has never more success than when it is uttered with a serious countenance. He was splendidly supported by Mr. Arthur Clemore as Earl of Tolloller, Mr. Clemore's fine tenor voice and admirably distinct enunciation giving high pleasure to his audience. In Mr. George Prince the A.D.C. hit on an unexceptionable representative of Private Willis; Mr. Prince has a very fine baritone voice, and a fine stage presence, and his opening song in the second act could hardly have been better delivered. Strephon only, Mr. Buoyed, was somewhat unequal in voice or action to the demands of his part; he seemed hardly to realise the good fortune which had given him such an attractive bride; but it must be uncomfortable for even an operatic hero to pervade Arcadia and Palace Yard with the consciousness that he is a fairy to his waist and thence downward only a mere man. If he will only throw a little more spirit into his acting in the coming representations, and be a little

more tender in his advances to Phyllis, criticism will have nothing more to say.

Miss Florence Ouseley was a thoroughly regal Queen of the Fairies. Her unusual voice was admirably heard both in speaking and singing, and she bears her honours as to the manner born. Miss Jolie Tripps as Iolanthe did her best with her songs, and was very distinct, realising that with such lines as Mr. Gilbert's not a word should be missed; but her acting was a little too constrained. The three principal fairies, Miss Valenza, Miss Celia Menzies, and Miss Kitty Bolton, threw themselves into their parts, the two former especially, as if they loved them; they were apt leaders of the enchantment which pervaded the audience whenever the supernatural galaxy came upon the stage. Miss Mildred Graham's singing and acting were on the highest plane. She was charmingly costumed; her beautiful penetrating voice; always absolutely true, was listened to with rapt attention, and she carried off on every point the honours of the evening. The most critical eye and the most exacting ear could have had nothing but praise for the chorus of fairies, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Previous A.D.C. performances have led us to expect a perfection in this regard which a professional company here cannot hope to attain, and we were more than satisfied; great praise for this result is due to the chorus-master, Mr. E. Gumpert, who himself made a peer of whom any Upper House might be proud. The esprit de corps which actuates the A. D. C. is well seen when actors who take leading parts in one performance appear cheerfully as members of the chorus in another.

Considerations of space compel us to treat somewhat hurriedly the music of the piece, and we can only pick out a few of the prominent numbers. The rendering of the overture by the band was not faultless, but it was more successful in the accompaniments. The soli of Phyllis and Strephon, "Good morrow, good lover!" with the duet that follows, captivated the audience. The Lord Chancellor's first song, "The Law is the true embodiment," with the chorus of Peers, brought down the house, and after that the triumph of the performance was assured. The trio for Phyllis and the two Earls, with the chorus of Peers, "My well-loved Lord and guardian dear," was another conspicuous success, and the long and involved finale to the first act went extremely well. We have already noticed the admirable singing by Mr. Prince of the Sentry's song, "When all night long a chap remains," with its philosophical conclusion,

"I often think it's comical,
 How nature always does contrive,
 That ev'ry boy and ev'ry gal
 That's born into the world alive,
 Is either a little Liberal,
 Or else a little Conservative,"

which was unsuccessfully redemanded. The enthusiasm of the audience was roused to the highest pitch by the splendid song, grandly sung by Mr. V. de Maire, "When Britain really ruled the waves," with its chorus of fairies and peers; Mr. V. de Maire's spirited singing was contagious, and in none of the many numbers was the strength of the chorus more brilliantly apparent. Another charming number was the duet for Miss Valenza and Miss Celia Menzies, "In vain to us you plead—Don't go!" with chorus of fairies and the two earls; the singing and acting of these two young ladies were alike excellent. Then came the Queen's song, delivered with true dramatic intensity, "Oh, foolish fay!" followed by one of Sullivan's most effective quartets, "Tho' praps I may incur your blame," admirably sung by Miss Graham, Mr. Clemore, Mr. V. de Maire, and Mr. Prince, followed in its turn by the Lord Chancellor's touching recitative, "Love unrequited," and his inimitable patter song, "When you're lying awake

with a dismal headache." The trio between the two Earls and the Lord Chancellor, "He who shies at such a prize," was another gem, as was also the duet between Phyllis and Strephon, "If we're weak enough to tarry," and the finale, a brief one, brought down the curtain finally with tumultuous applause and urgent recalls from a crowded house. Only three numbers were encored, but they were three of the best.

The dresses, especially the costumes of the Peers, which were procured from London for this production, were throughout excellent. Mr. A. H. Heath was primarily responsible for the scenery, and as it was the first attempt in this direction of an amateur, severe criticism would be misplaced. On the production generally all concerned may be heartily congratulated; the high standard attained by the A. D. C. in similar productions in the past was well maintained throughout. Good as the performance was, considering the nervousness inseparable from a first performance, it is safe to predict that the representations on Saturday and Tuesday next will be still better.

SPORT.

Shooting—S. V. C.

"A" Co., THE MIM HO LOONG RIFLES.
 This Company held its December Competition for the Monthly Cups on Saturday morning (6th). The attendance was poor and the conditions most unfavourable for shooting. A strong, freezing, North-west wind was blowing and there was more than a suspicion of rain.

Private Samson scored a well-deserved win in "A" Class, and, this being his third win, the Cup becomes his own property. His score was, 26 at 700 yards and 22 at 800 yards. Total 48. There was no Competition in "B" Class, as only one man turned up. The above Competition finishing this year's shooting, scores for the Cups presented by Private J. E. Denham, were counted up and it was found that the winners were:

1st. Pte. W. D. Goodfellow, ... 175 points
 2nd. Lee. Cpl. C. H. Rutherford, 167 "

The conditions under which these Cups were competed for, were, that any member of the Company, having never won a first prize at a Corps meeting, or a Company monthly Cup outright, and having fired in six out of the twelve monthly Competitions during 1902, should select his three best scores. The men with the highest and second highest aggregates to win the Cups.

Shooting—S.V.C. "B" Company.

The monthly competition for the "B" Co. Cups in classes "A" and "B" was held last Friday morning at 6.45 a.m. at ranges 300 and 400 yards. The attendance was very good and the scoring well up to the mark for a dull morning. Corpl. Stubert won the "A" Class Cup for the first time with a score of 57 points and Private Gordon the "B" Class for the second time with a score of 58 points.

The Shanghai Golf Club.

The tie in the Bogey Competition between Messrs. C. Biron and R. Sutherland was played off last week-end and resulted in a win for the latter.

We are asked to remind intending competitors that entries for the Mixed Foursomes Competition this week-end close on Friday evening.

The Honorary Secretary will be glad to receive names of those members who intend to be present at, but who have not yet sent in their names for, the annual dinner on the 17th inst.

Football.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v. H. M. S. FEARLESS.

The Public Recreation ground being closed owing to the heavy rains of the previous day and night, only one football match was played on Saturday afternoon—that between the Recreation Club and H. M. S. Fearless, played on the ground of the former Club. Considerable interest was taken in the meeting of these teams, the Recreation Club having an unbeaten record and the Fearless having a victory over the Pique to their credit, but the boisterous weather and the slippery state of the ground were all against good play and the result of the game cannot be taken as a satisfactory test of the respective merits of the teams. The Naval men had a strong wind at their backs during the first half, but it was of no benefit to them and half-time was called without a point having been scored. In the second half the Fearless had rather the better of the play and managed to score a goal about twenty minutes before time. The Club tried hard to equalise, but lost many chances by trying to shoot from the side of the field instead of centring, and the game resulted in a victory for the Fearless by 1 goal to nil. On the day's play, undoubtedly the better team won. The combination shown by the winners, though by no means perfect, was far superior to that of their opponents, and the short passing game played by them was the only one to adopt in such a high wind.

Saturday's Paper Hunt.

Though there was only a moderate sprinkling of spectators at Saturday's Hunt, probably on account of the bitterly cold weather, there was a large turn-out of the mounted contingent. Messrs. A. W. Burkill and George Dallas, the winners in the Hunt of the previous week, had laid an excellent course, and though the ground was somewhat heavy after the recent rain, the Hunt was thoroughly successful and enjoyable. From a start at the bottom of the false Fahwah line, the course bore to the left, over Vincent Smith's bridge; then across to the top of the old handicap line, round to the left to the jump between the villages, at which several riders came to grief. Then a circle was made round the "Old Woman's Bridge" to Burkill's jumps, with a sharp turn to the left to the Fahwah Wade. Then followed the platform jump by the Red Joss House, down the small Jessfield line, to the left over the big jump, then sharp to the right, finishing just behind the Horse Bazaar enclosure. The following was the order at the finish:—

- 1.—Mr. P. Dietrich on Chessy.
- 2.—" " Alderton " Bonaventure.
- 3.—" J. Hewd " Tarquin.
- 4.—" G. D. Cou'ts " Loch Gail.
- 5.—" T. Veitch " Winter Cherry.
- 6.—" J. A. Hayes " Fiddle String.
- 7.—" F. Kingsmill " A griffin.
- 8.—" G. Wuilleuier " Common.

Mr. G. D. Cou'ts won the heavy-weight prize.

Both the wins were extremely popular ones.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

FOOCHOW RACE MEETING RESULTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 10th December, 1902.

Another wet day.

- 1.—THE "LOWE" LEGACY CUP.—Presented by the late Robert Lowe. Value \$500. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Non-resident riders 10 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. Dragoman's Cairo, dun ...	st. lbs.	10	12...1
" Dorset's Blancmange, grey.	11	1...2	
" Westfield's Calibre, brown.	11	1...3	
Time, 2mins. 20 secs.			

- 2.—THE CORONATION CUP.—Presented by the British Community. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance \$10. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Oswald's Sirius, bay....	st. lbs.	11	1...1
" Pottenham's Ace of Hearts,		11	1...2
" Concord's The Miner, ches.	11	1...3	
Time, 2 mins. 4 secs.			

- 3.—THE HAEKWAN CUP.—Presented. Value \$100. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr. Tola's Dotsan, spot	st. lbs.	11	1...1
" Macpearson's Cocktail, grey	11	1...2	
" Concord's Surtax, brown....	11	12...3	
Time, 1 min. 30 secs.			

- 4.—THE HONGKONG CUP.—Value \$200. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

Mr. Graham's Persian Rose,	st. lbs.	11	7...1
spot	11	7...1	
" Dragoman's Hermes, ches.	11	1...2	
" Madagascar's Malgache,		10	9...3
grey	10	9...3	
Time, 3 mins. 42 secs.			

- 5.—THE CHAASZE CUP.—Presented. Value \$100. Second Pony to receive \$25. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Concord's The Miner, ches.	st. lbs.	11	1...1
" Pottenham's Ace of Hearts,		11	1...2
" grey	11	1...2	
" Tola's Doban, white	10	9...3	
Time, 1 min. 44 secs.			

- 6.—THE COMPRADORES' CUP.—Presented. Value..... First Pony to receive 70 per cent, Second Pony to receive 20 per cent, Third Pony to receive 10 per cent. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra; of two or more Races 7 lbs. extra. Forced Entry \$10. One mile and a half.

Mr. Dorset's Blancmange, grey.	st. lbs.	11	1...1
" Westfield's Calibre, brown.	10	12...2	
Capt. Hope's Dandy, grey	10	12...3	
Time, 3 mins. 44 secs.			

- 7.—THE FOOCHOW STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added, divided 70, 20, and 10 per cent to the First, Second and Third Ponies. A forced entry for all China Ponies entered at this Meeting, except those entered only for the Hacks and optional for Subscription Griffins. Weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Dragoman's Cairo, dun ...	st. lbs.	10	12...1
" Madagascar's Malgache,		10	9...2
grey	10	9...2	
Time, 3 mins. 06 secs.			

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 11th December, 1902.

- 1.—THE CLUB CUP.—Value \$100. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lbs. extra, two or more races 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Westfield's brown Calibre	st. lbs.	10	12...1
Capt. Hope's grey Dandy	10	12...2	
Mr. Peking's grey Coronet.....	10	12...3	
Time, 3ms. 3secs.			

- 2.—THE "CAPTAIN HOPE" CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented. For all China Ponies. To be won at two consecutive Winter Meetings or three times in all by ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Entrance \$10, to go to the winner until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive the entrance fees. Weights as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Meeting allowed 10 lbs. One mile.

Mr. Graham's spotted Persian	st. lbs.	11	7...1
Rose.....	11	7...1	
" Pottenham's grey Ace of		11	1...2
Hearts.....	11	1...2	
" Dragoman's chestnut Hermes	11	1...3	
Time, 2ms. 22secs.			

- 3.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. Second Pony to receive \$25. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Riders who have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Macpearson's grey Cocktail.....	st. lbs.	11	1...1
" Concord's skewbald Persicus.....	10	9...2	
Capt. Hope's grey Boxer.....	10	12...3	
Time, 1min. 46secs.			

- 4.—THE LEDGER CUP.—Presented. Value \$100. Second Pony to receive \$25. For all China Ponies. Weight 12 stone. Non-winners at this Meeting allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Capt. Hope's skewbald Adonis.....	st. lb.	12	0...1
Mr. Pottenham's grey Ace of		12	0...2
Hearts.....	12	0...2	
" Tola's white Doban	12	0...3	
Time, 1min. 45secs.			

- 5.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—A forced entry of \$10 each with \$60 added, divided 70, 20, and 10 per cent. to the First, Second, and Third Ponies. For all bona fide beaten Subscription Griffins of this Meeting that have not won a race. Weights as per scale. Once round.

Mr. Concord's white Protocol	st. lb.	11	1...1
Capt. Hope's grey Boxer	10	12...2	
Mr. Madagascar's grey Merida	11	1...3	
Time, 1min. 37secs.			

- 6.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value \$100. For all bona fide beaten China Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Madagascar's grey Malgache.....	st. lb.	10	9...1
" Westfield's grey Merrylegs.....	11	1...2	
" Peking's grey Coronet.....	10	12...3	
Time, 2mins. 26secs.			

- 7.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$10 added. A forced entry for China Ponies and open only to winners at this Meeting, optional for the winners of the Hacks, Manchu stakes, and Consolation Cup. Winners of two races at the Meeting \$15 extra, of more than two races \$40 extra. Weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Dragoman's dun Cairo	st. lb.	10	12...1
" Dorset's grey Blancmange	11	1...2	
" Oswald's bay Sirius	11	1...3	
Time, 2mins. 55secs.			

Correspondence.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I see by your issue of this morning that it is stated that "Mr. J. R. Duff, who has recently been prospecting at Weihaiwei on behalf of the Weihaiwei Gold Syndicate and the Yangtze Valley Company, Ltd.", etc.

Will you allow me space to correct this in so far as to state that I have not been prospecting in Weihaiwei for the two companies above mentioned, but that I was specially retained to make an independent report upon their properties by the Provisional Directors of the new company now being formed to acquire them.

Thanking you for your courtesy.

I am, etc.,

J. R. DUFF.

12th December.

THE POST OFFICE AT WEIHAIWEI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your paragraph in the weekly edition of the "N.-C. Herald" dated 10th December, re over-carriage of mails by steamer Tungchow, Weihaiwei to Chefoo, I beg to state that all mail matter for Weihaiwei was delivered at that port at 6 a.m. on 27th October, as enclosed receipt will prove.

Trusting you will find space to insert this in your next issue,

I am, etc.,

FRANK MCGARITY,

2nd Officer, s.s. Tungchow.

S.S. Tungchow, 14th December.

(Enclosure.)

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

Weihaiwei, 27 Oct., 02.

Received from the steamer Tungchow
Captain ———, 3 Bags of mail matter
from Shanghai.

(Sd.) Li Hua-NGO,

Receiving Officer.

A GOLFER'S GRUMBLE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Writing as one, and on behalf of other golf players who are seriously inconvenienced by the way in which many petty officers and sailors of the Marco Polo habitually make an afternoon practice of trying to teach themselves—and one another—how to ride the bicycle on the Golf Links, may I ask you or one of your many readers to give me a hint as to how these keen athletes may be compelled to "keep off the grass."

A few days ago I asked a Marco Polo sailor to leave the 9th green, on which he was describing figures of eight, and his answer was a gleeful laugh, followed by a full speed spurt towards a foursome, one member of which had to wait till our friend had passed, which he did within two yards.

On another occasion a Marco Polo petty-officer dismounted and threw my ball back to me after it had been (in my opinion) neatly lofted to within two yards of the first hole.

Perhaps some notices in the Italian language might carry weight.

Hoping that this letter will catch the eye of some one who can stop this nuisance, or someone else who can advise me how to proceed in order to have it stopped—if

possible, and thanking you in anticipation for the insertion thereof,

I am, etc.,

GOLF PLAYER.

16th December.

* * * Our correspondent may be assured that the Marco Polos are not intentionally guilty of discourtesy. They have probably never been told that they are interfering with the golf players.—ED.

AN OBVIOUS MISTAKE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—To my astonishment I see in your most valuable paper that the most honourable Captain of the steamship Ngankin, of the firm Butterfield and Swire, was so good as to report the steamer Meishun still ashore in the Eeking Cut Off, although the steamer Meishun left Hankow 4 hours later than the Ngankin, and arrived, as the Customs report will show, some time before the Ngankin at Shanghai. There you are.

I am, etc.,

E. MINNING,

Kapitan der Dampfer Meishun.

16th December.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

10th December.

Rewards for the Sons of the Loyal.

We have received the report of Chang Chih-tung, acting Viceroy of the Liangkang, with reference to the sons and descendants of the late Liu K'un-yi and hereby command that the rank of expectant Metropolitan Officer of the fourth grade be given to the late Viceroy's eldest surviving son, Liu Neng-chi (expectant Taotai of the 3rd-class); to the late Viceroy's grandsons Liu En-ch'uan the rank of expectant sub-prefect of 2nd class; Liu En-shou, the rank of expectant prefect, and Liu En-liao, and Liu En-ching the rank of expectant third-class secretary of one of the Six Boards of Peking, as a token of the Imperial appreciation of the loyal services of the late Baron Liu.

12th December.

The Telegraph Service in China.

(1) The telegraph services in the various countries of the world are all administered and controlled by the Government, hence whenever important business of State regarding either the army or civil administration, has to be transmitted by telegraph, to and fro, perfect secrecy can be maintained as well as promptitude and haste. In China, however, the telegraph service was begun as a commercial undertaking, whereby much inconvenience and obstruction have been experienced by the Government. It is therefore of urgent necessity for the Government to acquire the whole of the said telegraph service in order to safeguard the interests of the State. Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chang Chih-tung (Viceroy of Chihli and acting Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces) are hereby commanded to proceed with all haste in drawing up an estimate of the value of the telegraph wires (sic) throughout the Empire, and having done so they shall present to us a joint memorial asking for permission to raise the necessary funds to pay back the shareholders of the said telegraph service for their

shares in the said Company and so acquire their property throughout the country. This having been done the Throne will appoint a suitable officer of high rank to take charge of the whole concern, working carefully and diligently in the interests of the State.

(2) Shih Kang (Manchu) is commanded to continue as usual Chief Inspector of the Huian Customs.

(3) Heng Shou is appointed Tartar General of Suiyuanch'eng, Shansi province, and Wen Jui is to be acting Tartar General pending the said Heng Shou's arrival there. Yü K'un is appointed Manchu Brigadier-General of Liangzhou, Kansu province.

(4) Decree commanding the arrest and trial of the gaol warden of Kuanghsichou sub-prefecture, Yunnan province, for carelessness and allowing the escape of an important condemned criminal from prison. The sub-prefect in whose yamen is situated the said prison is handed to the Board for determination of an adequate penalty and commanded to use every effort to recapture the escaped prisoner.

13th December.

The Reorganisation of the Imperial Armies.

(1) Homogeneity in armament and organisation is the most important step towards a perfect and formidable army. This, however, is not observed in the provinces, the Viceroys and Governors of which criminally neglect this most necessary work within their several jurisdictions. Now we find that the newly-raised armies of the Peiyang and Hupeh are modelled in the same manner and are well forward in organisation, etc. It is necessary, therefore, also to introduce the same methods into the other provinces so that in time we will have all our armies on the same model. We hereby command the high authorities of Honan, Shantung, and Shansi to summon their most promising military officers and non-commissioned officers to the Peiyang where they are to enter the army of that administration for the necessary instruction in modern warfare, etc., while the officers and non-commissioned officers in the forces of Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, and Hunan are to be sent at once to Hupeh for the same instruction. After being instructed these officers are to return to their several provinces to command and drill their own troops in the same manner. The Viceroys in Chihli and Hupeh will then every year ask us to appoint some high official to inspect the troops. The said two Viceroys shall also draw up their regulations thereanent for our approval.

(2) Commanding the usual posthumous honours to be given Chung Tai, Tartar General of Suiyuanch'eng, Shansi province, lately deceased. Deceased's son is also promoted a step.

(1) Decree of Empress Dowager, in response to memorial of Board of Rites, naming the Throne-hall of Imperial Supremacy as the place where she will receive the congratulations of the Emperor, Princes, Nobles, and High Ministers in honour of the Winter Solstice.

Note:—The use of the Throne-hall of "Imperial Supremacy"—Huang-chi Tien—on an occasion like this is most significant in the present régime, where there is an Emperor without an Emperor's supremacy over all.—Translator.

(2) Decree of Emperor in obedience to the Empress Dowager's commands appointing the Throne-hall of Imperial Supremacy as the place where the usual Winter Solstice ceremonies are to be performed by his Majesty, the Princes, Nobles and High Ministers of the Court.

(3) Decree of Emperor commanding the Princes, Nobles and High Ministers of

the Court to accompany him in paying obeisances to the Empress Dowager in the Throne-hall of Imperial Supremacy, and naming the Taiho Throne-hall as the place where his Majesty himself will receive their obeisances after the first-named ceremonies.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai

arrived at T'angku (Tientsin) by the Chinese fast cruiser Haichi on the 4th inst. H.E. stopped a few hours at Chefoo on the 3rd to hold a conference with Governor Chou Fu of Shantung, who, as already stated in these "Notes," had previously left Chinan, the provincial capital, for Chefoo for the purpose of meeting Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai. H.E. took over his seals of office from the acting Viceroy of Chihli, the Provincial Treasurer Wu Ch'ung-hsi, on the 4th inst.

Welcome Snow.

A Chinkiang dispatch reports that about one inch of snow fell in that city and vicinity on the 5th instant. It rained at first in the forenoon, but settled down to snow in the evening. A local vernacular paper states that according to a Peking letter a little over one inch of snow fell there on the 3rd inst. In both the above named places the arrival of snow was hailed by the farmers with great delight as prognosticating a good harvest for next year.

Reported Future Movements of Manchu Princes.

We translate the following from Tientsin native papers:—It is reported that Prince Chun, the Emperor's younger brother, has been informed by the Empress Dowager that he has been appointed head of a special mission to visit the St. Louis Exhibition next year. With his highness will also go his two younger brothers Prince Tsai T'ao and Prince Tsai Hsun. The latter, who is to be married in the middle of February next it is stated will take his bride with him to Japan, where the young couple will remain about three years to study "Western learning." Prince Tsai T'ao will proceed with his brother Prince Chun to the United States, where he will also remain three years to study. There is, however, a report that Prince Chun himself desires to remain in the United States for the period of time to study, in which case, after visiting the St. Louis Exhibition, Prince Tsai T'ao will probably go on to Germany and study there for three years. This, if once inaugurated, will be the thin edge of the wedge to make the "Grand tour" to the United States and Europe a thing to be pursued without hesitation in the future by the rank and fashion of China.

The Kuangsi Rebellion.

which as already stated in these columns has been spreading into adjacent provinces, was, according to a Wuchow dispatch, due to the excesses of Marshal Su's troops. As will be remembered a prominent military official—General Ma Sheng-chih—was ambushed in the latter part of October last by rebels and captured, being eventually killed by them. Upon this Marshal Su's sent troops under General Pan to obtain "revenge," which was done so effectually by the soldiers that they massacred nearly 1,200 innocent villagers while the rebels themselves got off scot free. This has so enraged the people that they are everywhere joining the rebels who have lately succeeded in repeatedly defeating the Imperialists and found themselves so strong as to invade the frontiers of adjacent provinces.

12th December.

Unrest in Kuangtung.

As already stated in these "Notes" the other day, there was a recent attempt by the authorities of K'ai-chienhsien, Chao-ch'ing prefecture, Kuangtung province, to break up a nest of secret society men in that district for which purpose they had obtained the assistance of a body of General Liu Yung-fu's Black Flags. It now transpires that the secret society men are part of a body of the Yülin insurgents of Kuangsi, who, their insurrection of 1898/9 being unsuccessful were compelled to flee for safety to K'ai-chienhsien where they have been keeping quiet ever since. Although outwardly quiescent, it appears however that they were merely waiting for modern arms and ammunition which they were expecting from their friends and sympathisers elsewhere who had only been able, so far, to send a few magazine rifles, which did not warrant the raising of the flag of rebellion in Kuangtung province although their comrades in the adjoining sister province of Kuangsi were successfully defying the Imperialists. Somehow it seems the presence of the ex-Yülin rebels became known to the authorities of K'ai-chienhsien, where already the secret society had been reinforced by about 1,200 to 1,500 new members from that district, with the result that the aid of the Black Flags was applied for to break up the society.

A Canton dispatch to hand now states that being in want of the necessary modern arms to oppose the Imperial troops, the ex-Yülin Triad Chief, Hsia Ma-sheng, was compelled to beat a quick retreat from K'ai-chienhsien and make for the hills in the vicinity. Before this, however, a desultory sort of resistance was offered to the advancing Black Flags who, true to their traditions, had no sooner entered the district, than they occupied themselves in murdering every person who did not pay them toll on the ground that he was a secret society man: but owing to lack of proper arms the rebels were driven to the hills after losing a dozen or so men whose heads were eventually paraded by the Black Flags before the Chihhsien and the military officers of K'ai-chienhsien as a proof of "a great victory." The authorities are however by no means out of the woods yet, and it is expected that as soon as the rebels get possession of more guns to arm their men they will return again to K'ai-chienhsien.

16th December.

Preliminaries.

As has been repeatedly emphasised in these "Notes" neither the Manchus around the Dragon Throne nor the Empress herself have by any means forgotten the eventful year of 1900, and they are shrewd enough to take to heart the lessons learnt from the contrast between the infinite trouble given by the modern armed and drilled troops of the late General Nieh to the allied force at Tientsin and the perfect ease with which the foreigners swept away the savage levies of Tung Fu-hsiang and General Ma and marched up and captured Peking the moment General Nieh's division was defeated and scattered, after the death of that fine officer under the walls of Tientsin. The fact of the Chinese telegraph administration being partly a commercial concern also caused great trouble and inconvenience to the Central Government in 1900, owing to the lines as such, being bound to transmit the telegrams of the foreign Powers. Now, as a preliminary to the "Great Day" so devoutly longed for by all reactionaries, and for which, having recovered from their quondam consternation, they are all earnestly

working and preparing, the commercial portion of the Chinese Telegraph Administration is to be amalgamated with the Government part, and the whole concern, as may be seen by the Imperial decree of the 12th inst., is to be under the sole control henceforth of the Imperial Government. Those who have some knowledge of how the Mandarins in Peking work, will understand how the Chinese telegraphs will be run, especially on the eve of some political crisis, when mayhap the lives of hundreds of foreigners will be hanging in the balance. Then, as if to emphasise the foregoing, we find an Imperial decree immediately following the above commanding all the forces of the Empire to be modelled and armed after the modern system, like the armies of Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chang Chih-tung. Are not these preliminaries towards some great crisis towards which, with any other party even in power at Peking, foreigners would look with suspicion?

The Crisis in Szechuan.

The subject of Boxerism in Szechuan province has often of late, been dealt with in these "Notes," and at one time it was anticipated that with the arrival of the strong Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen from Shansi to supersede the incapable and inert Manchu incumbent K'uei Chun—whose only apparent claim on the public service is the fact of his being the uncle of the most powerful subject under the Dragon Throne—at Chengtu, Boxerism would melt away in Szechuan province like the snow before a summer's sun—to use a trite saying. More recent dispatches from that province, however, portray the crisis there "as much the same as ever," if not somewhat worse. In fact, it has come as a great surprise to those who have paid any attention to the subject that such should be the case, as it was unknown until very lately how baneful had been the effect of the inert, procrastinating and "know-nothing" policy of K'uei Chun and how deeply rooted and wide-spread had become the practice of Boxerism due to the incapability—or worse—of that Viceroy. This and the fact that he has not received the assistance expected from Peking in modern armed and well drilled troops and the necessary funds to prosecute a determined and drastic war on the disturbers of the peace, have curtailed the operations of Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen and his officers, much to the comfort of the Boxers, whose spirits have since become elated, and dissipated the fears that had first taken possession of their hearts on the arrival of that redoubtable Viceroy at Chengtu where his fame had preceded him from Shansi. It would not be exaggerating, perhaps, to even say that the supineness and vacillation of the preceding Viceroy and the indifference since shown by the Manchu Government in Peking have encouraged the Boxers of Szechuan to believe that they have the surreptitious sympathies of "the powers that be" in the Capital, and are in time to be given the same open assistance as the Northern Boxers obtained during the ever memorable "K'eng-tze" cycle (the year 1900). Hence the opposition, still increasing, that the Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen has found since he took over the seals of the Szechuan Viceroyalty three or four short months ago. We translate below certain late news received from Chengtu, which gives the situation in that province, as it were, in a nutshell:—"The story of a certain Commander of a battalion of militia, named Ch'ên Shao-t'ing, may be interesting as showing the way the former Viceroy (K'uei Chun) had of "suppressing" the Boxers. Ch'ên Shao-t'ing was the chief of a formidable bandit association in Chengtu prefecture

whose followers on the active list numbered a good 800 men. Seeing that money could be made and an official button obtained by "volunteering" to fight the Boxers; the first by systematically robbing the people and the second by uniforming his followers like "braves." Chên Shao-t'ing offered his services to Viceroy Kuei Chun, and they were accepted. He did very well, personally, before Viceroy Tsên came and even acquired a blue button for his official hat, on the ground of "merit." Viceroy Tsên's arrival, however, changed everything and Chên found that the new Viceroy did not approve of his way of acquiring "merit" from the innocent and law abiding, while the Boxers and the bandits, their allies, escaped. In fact, soon after the inauguration of the new régime Chên received an order from Chêngtu to present himself before his master; but by dint of careful enquiry Chên discovered that the invitation to Chêngtu referred to a number of illegal murders and ruthless plundering expeditions made by him and his men during the palmy days of Kuei Chun, which had now somehow reached the ears of the new Viceroy. This made Chên conclude that the atmosphere of the provincial capital was unhealthy for him just then and so he ignored the Viceroy's order. This being followed by a warrant issued for his arrest the man naturally turned his Government uniform inside out and became an open bandit once more and with his quarrelsome battalion surnamed "the new Victorious Legion" by the former Viceroy, after plundering the country round about, retreated into his old fastnesses in the hills near Chêngtu where he now bids defiance to the Viceroy, at the same time proclaiming that "the ingratitude of H.E. had now led him to 'unwillingly' join the Boxers" whose adherents he would now gladly welcome to serve under his banners. Viceroy Tsên is now occupied in mobilising his forces to surround and attack this new enemy of his. In the meantime H.E. has issued a proclamation which was disseminated broadcast through the province, giving the Boxers and their partisans one month to return to their duty to the Government, and promising to deluge the province with the blood of those who should be found Boxers still after the month's respite. This period has lately expired, but instead of the number of the Boxers decreasing it has trebled! The pernicious policy of ex-Viceroy Kuei Chun has indeed caused Boxerism to be deeply rooted in Szechuan.

The Game of Grab.

Thus says a Northern vernacular paper:—The Tartar Assistant Military Governor of Urga (Mongolia), Kuei Shun, has reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking that Russian engineers had arrived at a place called Harchin and were surveying the region round about. "That district," continues the Governor, "had however been ' earmarked ' by certain Germans, whose Consul had since written to him that some years ago the Tsumli Yamén had granted the concession to be worked conjointly by Germans and Chinese merchants, and the said Consul now requested that the region in question be properly surveyed and marked out so as to prevent any future dispute in regard to the concession in question." The official fogies in the Wai-Wu-Pu are now deeply pondering over the above matter.

Local Official Notes.

The Taotai, the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding the Native City garrison, and other Chinese Civil and Military Mandarins were entertained to dinner by the French Consul-General on Thursday evening at the French Consulate-General. —H.E. Sin Chio, the Tartar General-designate of Nanking (Kiangning), who arrived here at the beginning of the week

from Tientsin, is expected to leave for his new post to-morrow morning.

Sir Chentung Liang Ch'eng,

K.C.M.G.

(Chinese Minister-elect to the United States, Spain and P.-ru, returned from a visit to Nanking on Sunday. His Excellency will remain here only a few days, when he intends to proceed to Canton for a month and thence to Hongkong where His Excellency will be joined by his suite. At Hongkong His Excellency will embark on the U. S. mail steamer en route for his new post, making only a flying visit of a few hours to Shanghai when the mail steamer calls at Woosung for passengers.

An Official Telegram

from Tientsin reports the return on the 13th inst. to that city of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, from Peking where His Excellency had been to report to the Throne his return from Honan and Yangtze ports and the expiration of his leave of absence.

The Spread of the Kuangsi

Rebellion.

A Changsha, capital of Hunan, dispatch states that owing to the breaking into Kueichou province of a large body of Kuangsi rebels—already reported in these "Notes" some time ago—and the probable invasion by them of Hunan territory, the high authorities of that province have sent two regiments to Paoching-fu, and are also raising new battalions to strengthen the present territorial army.

The New Governor of Chekiang.

H.E. Nieh Chieh-kuei (formerly Taotai of Shanghai), Governor of Anhui, who was appointed in October last Governor of Chekiang vice Jen Tao-yung, resigned, according to a Nganking (Anch'ing), capital of Anhui, dispatch will not be able to leave that city for Hangchow to take over his new post much before the end of February, owing to the immense amount of official business which requires his personal attention to settle before he can transfer his seals to his successor, Jao Ying-ch'i.

17th December.

The "Ti Chu-chiao."

This is the name of a secret society of Eastern Chékiang province which, though known to have been in existence and organised some years ago, has only but recently come into prominence in that part of the country. As the name of the society—Ti Chu-chiao—implies, namely, "Earthly Lord's Religion," it is in direct antagonism to the "Heavenly Lord Religion," or Roman Catholicism and the members of the former are made to swear eternal enmity and to take sanguinary vengeance, whenever possible, on the professors of the latter. According to a Hangchow, capital of Chékiang, dispatch, the headquarters of the Ti Chu-chiao are in Tungluhsien, Yenchow prefecture, Eastern Chékiang, and the organisation has been especially active of late in distributing and selling for a few cents white cotton cloth tickets bearing the seal of the society and various devices of a red colour, in the first place for the purpose of enrolling the buyers as new members, and in the second to those who do not care to become active recruits such tickets may also serve as talismans to protect the holders and their possessions from plunder at the hands of the society when the members start on the war-path against their enemies. As Eastern Chékiang is also well peopled by professors of the Roman Catholic religion it was but natural that, knowing the existence of such an inimical society, they should keep an eye on its actions wherever possible as a means of self-protection. This was indeed a matter of necessity, owing to the apathy of the authorities,

and compelled the Roman Catholics in some cases to take the law into their own hands in so far as seizing their antagonists and handing them over to the mandarins to be dealt with went. Placards have also lately been posted in many country villages calling upon the masses to rise up against the R. C. and combine like the Boxers in the North, whose "patriotism" in 1900 was eulogised in glowing terms. In view of this the provincial high authorities at Hangchow have sent a battalion of troops to Yenhoufu under Lt.-Colonel Wu Chung, for the "special protection of churches and chapels," with the result that a few days ago, some half-a-dozen alleged members of the Ti Chu-chiao were arrested and handed over to the prefect of Yenhoufu for examination. This it appears has created a panic in that city and many of the gentry and well-to-do are now removing their families, lares and penates to Hangchow and vicinity, for it is reported that the hatred of the Ti Chu-chiao against the Tien Chu-chiao in Eastern Chékiang has now become so bitter that active hostility may be expected any day, especially whenever the vigilance of the military should unfortunately relax. The exodus of the gentry may be taken as a sure sign that there is some sort of a crisis in that part of the Empire.

Here is a Chance!

By a recent Imperial decree the sale of official rank has been stopped "for ever," that is to say, unless in time of need. This stoppage has been a matter of great inconvenience to those natives who have, as it were, "money to burn" but have no official rank to "swell it" amongst their friends. A "chance," however, has at last arisen and any one who has Tls. 10,000 to give away can be at once made the subject of a special recommendation to the Throne as deserving of high official rank for his act of "patriotism," vide an advertisement of one line in an insignificant corner of the "Sinwén-pao." In this line it is stated that if any one will give Tls. 10,000 towards the military chest of Governor Wang Chih-chun of Kuangsi to help in fighting the rebels in that province, he can have "his name specially recommended to the Throne, etc. For further particulars apply to the compradore department of the "Sinwén-pao." Here is a chance!

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

A "Sale of Work" has a very prosaic, commonplace, sound, but a visit on Thursday to the Union Church Hall showed how the most prosaic thing can be glorified when the King's Daughters take it in hand in the sacred cause of Charity. The somewhat bare and many-cornered Hall on the Soochow Creek was transformed into a bowery Bazaar, with a band in the gallery, and many gaily-decked stalls on the floor where flowers, and baby-clothes, dolls and pretty trifles dear to children of all ages and sexes were being rapidly disposed of to eager buyers by the daintiest of "salesladies." A big bran-pie attracted a crowd of little folk, and other little girls with rippling curls and pleading eyes went round selling flowers and dolls and sweets, and a number of chefs in miniature, in immaculate white, dispensed lemonade and ices and cakes. There was an ice room, a tea room with many fair waitresses, recalling an up-to-date establishment in Bond St., and a shooting gallery, and a large cake to be presented to the doctor who received most votes at ten cents each. This was won by Dr. Macleod with 67 votes, Peter Sys being second with

51, 50 of which were contributed by one admirer. In the evening the scene was still more gay, a fresh animation seized buyers and sellers, the smoking room had many visitors, and a charming concert was added to the attractions, the following being the programme, the first number, however, being withdrawn:—

PIANO AND VIOLIN...The Misses Buchanan.
SONG—"Hybrias the Cretan".....Mr. H. R. H. Thomas.

HUMOROUS MONOLOGUE—
"Love Affairs"...Mrs. J. W. Nicolson.
SONG—"Violets".....Mrs. Lanphier.
PIANO SELECTION.....Miss McPhail.
SONG—"The New

Kingdom".....Mrs. Ouseley Stanley.
PIANO SELECTION.....Mr. R. A. Bovet.

All the performers were excellent, but by general consent the palm was due to Mrs. Nicolson, who was quite exceptionally good. There were many encores.

Altogether the sale was a triumphant success, and the net receipts should make a very sensible addition to the charitable fund of that excellent society, the King's Daughters.

We have been informed that there was a mistake in the adjudication of the Doctor's Cake at the above sale. The votes were subjected to a re-count at midnight, when it was found that Peter Sys headed the poll with 101 votes, Dr. Macleod being second with 81 votes. Peter Sys, therefore, took the cake.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Journal of the American Asiatic Association. November, 1902. Published by John Ford, 78, Beekman St., New York.

The Trans-Siberian Route, or, Notes of a Journal from Peking to New York in 1902. By Clarence Cary. With map. In paper, 8vo, 53 pp. New York: the Evening Post Job Printing House, 1902. (Price, 50 cents gold.)

The City of Springs, or, Mission Work in Chunchew. By Annie N. Dumew. With numerous illustrations from photographs. In boards, 8vo., 110 pp. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, 1902. (Price, 1s. net.)

Cecilia, A Story of Modern Rome. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan's Colonial Library. In paper, 8vo., 419 pp. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1902.

Lavinia. By Rhoda Broughton. Macmillan's Colonial Library. In paper, 8vo., 320 pp. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1902.

CALENDARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From the P. & O. S. N. Co. a handsome gilt-edged pocket diary and almanac, a small Whitaker for information, with coloured maps, and tables of flags, and a photograph of the steamer Persia as a frontispiece.

From the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a large hanging calendar with a picture of a Japanese lady pointing out one of the Co.'s steamers to her little daughter, and a map of the Co.'s services.

From Messrs. Birchall & Co., a packet of reporters' note-books and erasers issued by the Royal Barlock Typewriter Co., Ltd.

From E. L. Mondon, Ltd., the agents, a large and handsome placard, with a very boldly printed calendar for 1903, issued by L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Paris, whose premium income last year amounted to £935,823.

From Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., agents here, a hanging calendar for 1903

issued by the Lancashire (now merged in "Royal") Insurance Company.

From Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co., the local agents, a very tasteful calendar for 1903 issued by the Sun Fire Office, London, founded in 1710.

From Mr. E. T. J. Blount, the Secretary here, an excellent scribbling diary, a calendar pad, a desk calendar, and pocket diaries issued by the Standard Life Assurance Co., whose funds are stated at £10,300,000.

From Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co., and Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., agents here, most useful calendars, large and small, issued by the well-known Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

THE HUANGPU MYSTERY.

Body Found Transfixed with a Dagger.

A mysterious affair with all the aspects of a romantic tragedy has been engaging the attention of the police during the last few days. The matter has been kept very quiet, but we understand that on Friday night the body of a foreigner was found floating in the lower reach of the Huangpu, beyond the wharves. Foul play was suspected at first, but at an enquiry held on Sunday at Pootung, a medical man gave it as his opinion that the deceased had committed suicide.

The body of the deceased has been identified as that of one Max Stockmar, a German, who had recently been employed as a collecting and commission agent by a local firm. He had been missing since the 24th of November, and for some time previous to that he had been very low spirited, it is said, on account of a love affair. Before leaving his house on the 24th ultimo, he carefully arranged all his papers, made up his uncollected bills into a bundle to be sent to his employers, and wrote a note to a friend thanking him for past kindnesses. His boy states also that he saw him take away with him a dagger. On the same day he was seen at the Camp Hotel, Yangtzeppoo, and later, at the German Camp, in the same locality, and he was last seen at one of the jetties close by. His later movements cannot be traced. The body was found on Friday, as reported, and was in an advanced stage of decomposition, so that it must have been in the water for some days. A stiletto was found in the body, just below the heart, and five other small wounds in the same region showed that the deceased must have made several ineffectual attempts to stab himself before delivering the fatal blow. His clothing was searched and a sheath to fit the stiletto was found in one of his pockets. An enquiry into the cause of death was held by the German Consul on Saturday, and Dr. Paulun having testified that in his opinion the wound that caused the man's death was self-inflicted, a verdict in accordance with that evidence was returned.

A BIBLE INSTITUTE.

There closed last night a conference of Chinese Christian workers which has been in session for three days at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The meeting has been called a Bible Institute, and has been attended by more than 180 Chinese pastors, teachers, evangelists, and active members of the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. S. K. Dzau, Secretary of the Association, presided, and the speakers in-

cluded the Rev. Dr. A. P. Parker, Dr. Y. J. Allen, Rev. Dr. R. T. Bryan, Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, Mrs. Geo. F. Fitch, Prof. H. L. Zia, Mr. T. D. Begg, Pastor Tong, and Mr. D. W. Lyon, B.A.

The Bible Institute was occupied entirely with subjects related to the Bible: such as, What is the Bible? How did we receive it? The Bible's Influence on Civilisation, How to Teach the Bible, Personal experiences and methods in studying the Bible, The Old Testament Characters and the Modern Church in China, and a series of addresses on How to study the Bible by Books, Mark being taken as an example.

GOLD-SEEKING AT WEIHAIWEI.

A Wreck by the Way.

To gold-seekers, a taste for adventure is second nature. All the same they do not nowadays look for exciting experiences on the high seas, and Mr. J. R. Duff, who has recently been prospecting at Weihaiwei on behalf of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Syndicate and the Yangtze Valley Company, Ltd., may therefore consider himself fortunate (or unfortunate, as the case may be) in having been aboard the ill-fated Ensigne Henri on her last voyage from Chefoo. A short account of the wreck appeared in our columns at the time of its occurrence, but a representative of this journal has taken advantage of Mr. Duff's presence in Shanghai to obtain from him a more personal account. The Ensigne Henri, whose loss the "Chefoo Express" bemoans as one of the few means of communication of Chefoo with the world, was quite a small steam vessel of 250 tons, with a Chinese Captain. Liu. She belonged to Mr. Vernon of the Weihaiwei hotel and plied between Port Arthur, Chefoo, and Weihaiwei under the French flag. On the 21st November, the vessel left Chefoo about two o'clock. There were seven Europeans, including Mr. Duff, among the passengers.

"By six o'clock," said Mr. Duff, "there was blowing a tremendous gale of wind; the Chinese Captain found himself quite helpless and that he had lost his way. He decided, therefore, to turn the ship round and make back to Chefoo. At that time we were about 10 miles from Weihaiwei. After running about an hour backward we broke a steam-pipe, and this, of course, left the ship quite at the mercy of the waves. It was very thick and dark about that time and we were on a very dangerous coast. We took a sounding and found we had 15 fathoms, and then, in sheer desperation, we dropped anchor. It held on all night, though we were in expectation of its breaking. To give an idea how strong was the gale, a flight of geese was blown against the lighthouse window at Chefoo and shattered the thick panes of glass. So we hung on all through the dark, anxious night. In the morning the gale was still blowing and we passed the day the best way we could.

"That night, to add to our calamities, the engineer cheerfully reported that the ship had sprung a leak and would probably sink before morning. We hunted up an old pump and offered the crew \$5 apiece to keep it going. After working about an hour the pump gave out; and the water was coming in pretty fast. Then the Chinese captain gave up all hope; he flung himself down on the deck in tears. By some good fortune, the vessel kept afloat, and when the third morning broke the wind had moderated somewhat. We made up our minds accordingly to heave up the anchor and to put the ship under sail. Almost five or six miles away was a stretch of sandy beach and sooner than

go down at sea we made for that. When we got fairly near we lashed the boat on the lee side to the ship and in spite of the danger of the Europeans with some of the Chinese as crew got off safely to land. I had gone down below to get some property, and on coming up again, found the boat had put off. We watched her with glasses, and saw her go ashore. Then we wore ship and got the other boat out on the leeward side, and the rest of the Europeans went ashore.

"We found ourselves on a sandy beach about ten miles north of Chefoo. After walking about two miles, we arrived at a Chinese village, where the villagers kindly gave us some boiled eggs, the first food we had tasted for three days. We also managed to get pack animals to ride and, leaving the village about half-past one, arrived at Weihaiwei about half-past seven.

"The naval authorities at Weihaiwei sent out a launch to see what could be done to save the 'Enseigne Henri,' but the sea was so rough it had to return. Then the warship Amphitrite went down next morning, and found her beached, but a total wreck. Much of the passengers' luggage and cargo was got off, and brought to Weihaiwei."

Mr. Duff, happily, seems to have suffered no ill consequences of his three days on the deep, and his visit to Weihaiwei, at all events, has a fully-compensating result. "In my forty years' experience," he said in answer to a question about the gold prospects, "I have never seen so fine a prospect for gold mining as at Weihaiwei. There is a rich abundance of float carrying visible gold, and indications of large veins, which can easily be worked by natural aids."

These words are significant, coming from Mr. Duff, who is a Californian mining engineer of long experience, and who went out for the Leigh Hunt Company to Corea, where he was the pioneer in the now extensive and wealthy gold mining industry. It was in Corea that, eleven months after landing, he was turning out, with a tiny ten-stamp machine, \$1,000 gold a day. At the present time the output is \$75,000 gold per month, and a new 80-stamp machine, just being laid down, is expected to double that quantity. But Mr. Duff says emphatically that not even in Corea were there indications of such a magnificent mining prospect as he finds in Weihaiwei. The natives have worked the mines at Tiger Mountain somewhat extensively, and have also done considerable mining at Sugar-loaf Mountain. Now the two companies mentioned above have secured the above valuable claims, and others also, covering an area of nearly 10,000 acres, and are preparing to work them. The latest type of machinery will be laid down, and by all accounts we shall shortly be learning of a very considerable actual output.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

Mr. Montagu Beauchamp, who has just arrived from Manchuria, has given one of our representatives some interesting incidents in connection with his recent flying visit to that country. His experience of the way in which the Russians deal with the Chinese is very instructive, especially when one bears in mind that Russia has "evacuated" Manchuria. The fact that Mr. Beauchamp wore Chinese dress, and that he was in consequence, frequently mistaken for a Chinese, enabled him to get as it were behind the scenes, and gave him an advantage over the ordinary traveller, whose nationality is at once recognised.

Mr. Beauchamp spent about one week in Manchuria, between Newchwang, Moul-den, and Port Arthur, but that time, short as it was, was amply sufficient to enable him to see that the policy of the Russians is to inspire fear in the minds of the Chinese. The Cossacks everywhere act in a domineering and even brutal way towards the inoffensive Chinese, who are afraid in any way to retaliate or seek redress. He saw, for example, Chinese who were quietly eating their dinner robbed of their food by Cossacks, who would come and coolly help themselves to whatever they wanted. In purchasing goods, also, the Cossacks seem to be at liberty to pay what they choose for an article, or even not to pay at all if it suits them better. Ricsha coolies are frequently swindled out of their fares by the Cossacks. Mr. Beauchamp, himself, whilst partaking of refreshments in a railway carriage, had the food snatched out of his hands by a Cossack, who, however, was made to relinquish the stolen property by the threatening attitude of the indignant Western.

These domineering and unjust actions on the part of the Russians are to be deplored from another point of view. They affect injuriously the Chinese character, tending to make the victims themselves, in their dealings one with another, follow the example of those who oppress them.

Mr. Beauchamp's experience at the Port Arthur railway station was not very pleasant. He arrived there before day-break, and was walking down the main street, to await the opening of the shipping offices when, presumably by the order of a petty Russian officer, he was arrested by Cossacks as a spy. He had no passport, as he had been informed by the British Consul at Newchwang that one was only required by a person who intended to reside in the country, and not simply to make a flying visit. It must be confessed, however, that the Russians have some cause to be suspicious of foreigners wearing Chinese dress, as they are well aware of the fact that many Japanese, dressed as Chinese, have been spying out the land.

The trains are used by Cossacks who travel from station to station, and who act in a most insulting and arbitrary fashion towards the Chinese. These soldiers always carry fixed bayonets. A big, pompous bully, for example, came to Mr. Beauchamp, and without rhyme or reason ordered him out of the train in which he was entitled to travel. If he had been a Chinese, he would simply have obeyed the command. As Mr. Beauchamp hesitated to do so, the Cossack lifted up his burly fist and shook it in his face, but he was ordered to get out of the carriage by the Englishman, and immediately slunk out.

Mr. W.E. Geil, D.C.L., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., whilst travelling recently in Manchuria, had a strange experience of the way in which Russia treats the strangers in that country, and his experience was the more remarkable as he was not wearing Chinese clothes. He was seated in a railway train writing in his note-book when an official came up and without saying a word snatched the book out of his hand. This extraordinary proceeding was too much for the liberty-loving American, who jumped up, and pulling out of his pocket an American flag, seized his assailant and secured possession of his property.

The Russian sway over Manchuria bodes no good to missionary work there. According to Russian law, no one is allowed to change his religion; this, of course, causes the officials to look with disfavour on every attempt to propagate religion. Mr. Beauchamp, whilst preaching outside the yamen at Tichling, was made to realise this, and it is not too much to affirm that the Russian officials watch missionaries as a cat watches a mouse. On one occa-

sion Mr. Beauchamp was attacked by two Cossacks who pulled off his cloak and threatened him with fixed bayonets, apparently without any reason at all.

The Russian officers were invariably polite and affable. They, of course, knew that Mr. Beauchamp was not a Chinese; which made all the difference as far as their treatment of him was concerned. They were generally able to speak either the English, French, or German language. Then too, Mr. Beauchamp had a letter of introduction from Captain Eberhard, the Russian Civil Administrator of Manchuria, as well as other letters from influential and well-known men in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The officers were very hospitable, offering food, cigars, and even their big military cloaks to protect the traveller from the cold. Captain Eberhard, himself, showed great kindness. He placed his own steam-launch at the disposal of Mr. Beauchamp.

It cannot be denied, however, that the Russian officials are not pleased to have any "outsiders" come investigating within their sphere of influence, or that any information should be given to the outside world. For instance, the Governor of Port Arthur, a few months ago, was very angry with the Danish missionaries for having, as he supposed, supplied information to the "North-China Daily News." He was, however, at sea as to the source of the news published by us.

The Russians are flocking into Manchuria in ever-increasing numbers, and many of them are of the lowest and most uneducated class. They are imported to fill every office and position. The trains are full of miserable-looking men, women, and children, and Russian beggars are not infrequently met with on the streets. It is becoming increasingly difficult for Chinese to secure any employment, but where they are met with as clerks, etc., they offer a marked contrast, by their civility and willingness to oblige, to the Russians who fill similar positions.

It is apparent that Russia is beginning to realise that she is placed at a great disadvantage by the lack of Russians who are able to speak the Chinese language, whilst England and France, on the other hand, have hundreds of missionaries, educationists, and others, who are able to do so. It was the recognition of this fact, no doubt, that caused Russia several years ago, to send a number of scholars to St. Petersburg to learn the Russian language, in order that they might be used as interpreters.

Taking all things into consideration, one is not surprised at Mr. Beauchamp's assertion that he breathed more freely after he had left inhospitable Manchuria for other regions.

HOME VIA SIBERIA.

Writing in "L'Echo de Chine," M. Jacques Faure has been giving further particulars of the all-land route home via Siberia. After describing the town of Dahn, the Eastern terminus, Mr. Faure proceeds to divide the journey into three distinctive parts. He deals first with the section from Dahn to Manchuria (the frontier station between Siberia and China), a distance of 1,901 versts, costing, second-class, Roubles 39.60 and occupying in transit 4½ days. He says: "For the present the traveller will only find second-class carriages on this portion of the line; from the beginning of 1903, more comfortable trains, comprising first-class carriages and travelling more rapidly, will be running. The second-class carriages are clean and well warmed, sometimes by means of stoves, sometimes by hot water; they do not carry special

fittings for the nights; therefore we advise travellers who are careful of their comfort, to provide themselves with a small mattress, a pillow, and two coverlets; to buy a mattress of a moderate price, since it will become useless at Manchuria, where the best thing to do is to get rid of it by offering it to a peasant, who for the rest of his life will pray with fervent gratitude for the generous giver."

The second stage, from Manchuria to Irkutsk, distance 1,302 versts, costing for first-class fare Rs. 34.50, and for second-class Rs. 21.40, occupies 31 days including the crossing of Lake Baikal. "From Manchuria to Irkutsk," the writer continues, "the traveller will find comfortable Russian trains, containing first-class carriages. At night, the seats are turned into couches provided with pillows, sheets and coverlets, the price for the use of which is included in the figure already mentioned. It is on the last day of this portion of the journey that Lake Baikal is crossed; the crossing, which lasts about four hours, is made in the simplest way and gives rise to no inconvenience; in summer travellers cross on the steamers Angara or Baikal; the train goes right to the lake shore along a great wharf, where the transportation is effected in less than an hour; in winter the steamers are replaced by sledges, belonging to the railway; the cost of crossing the lake is included in the figure already given. Once a week a restaurant car is added to the train from Manchuria to Irkutsk.

The third stage, from Irkutsk to Moscow, is 5,106 versts long and costs, bed included, Rs. 118 first-class and Rs. 66.95 second-class. The time occupied is eight days. "This part of the journey is beyond contradiction the simplest: besides the ordinary train which runs daily, there are each week two *trains de luxe*, one belonging to the International Railway Carriage Company, the other to the Russian Government. The International Carriage Company's train is composed of one first-class carriage, divided into compartments of two and four places, separated by lavatories; of two second-class carriages; of a dining car, a smoking car, and a van containing a bath room and the machinery producing the electricity necessary to light the train. The Russian State train is somewhat difficult to describe, as it is not always made up in the same way, but it is far from being as comfortable as that of the Company.

Many people wrongly fancy that life on these trains is very fatiguing, and that after twenty days they would arrive literally broken down; nothing of the kind; the traveller becomes accustomed to the railway as to a boat; parties are formed in the smoking room or in the dining car; some play cards, others talk or run through the books of the library; the piano never loses its hold on the fingers of good-natured amateurs; at all the stations there is a halt of some minutes, by which an opportunity is afforded of taking the 100 yards' stretch, the length of the train. It is possible to feel very comfortably at very moderate prices all the journey from Daluy to Moscow. In the dining cars the price of a meal varies between R. 1 and R. 1.25. Drinks are paid for separately: red wine of the Crimea is very dear at R. 1.50 the bottle; beer at 50 or 60 kopeks. When there is no dining-car the train stops twice a day, once about noon and again about 7 p.m., at station buffets, where meals, quite simple, but quite sufficient, are all ready, at prices from 60 to 80 kopeks. Wine and beer are the same as on the dining cars. A word of advice to smokers; carry a stock of tobacco; what you buy will be bad and dear. Travellers will do well to provide themselves also with a basket containing tinned things and a tea-pot; they can then make a light meal in the train in the event of being late at the station buffet. At all the halts without exception, boiling

water is at the free disposal of travellers for the making of tea.

There remains the question of *baggage*. There is allowed to each passenger of free registered baggage only 45 kilos; on the other hand he can take with him in his compartment 4 or 5 portmanteaux without raising any objection on the part of those in charge of the train or of fellow-passengers. For the time being, however, it is better to take the least possible amount of baggage, as that greatly simplifies the travel conditions. One final word: don't forget your passport, without which you will not be able to enter Russia.

THE MEMORIAL AT TOKIO TO THE LATE ARCHDEACON SHAW.

(FROM THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

A memorial brass has just been affixed to the south wall in S. Andrew's Church, Shiba, to commemorate the life and work of the late Archdeacon A. C. Shaw. The design was carried out by Messrs. Gawthorp of Long Acre, London, under instructions from Mr. J. Conder, F.R.I.B.A. The inscription on the brass is as follows:—

In memory
of
Alexander Croft Shaw,
M.A., Archdeacon,
Founder of
S. Andrew's Church, Shiba,
Chaplain to H.B.M. Legation.
Sent out under the
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,
he was one of the first two Missionaries
of the Church of England to this City,
where he arrived September 25th 1873.
Here for twenty-nine years he remained,
bearing witness to Christ
by teaching and example,
building up many in the Faith,
and drawing many hearts by his
gentle courtesy and self-forgetfulness.
He fell asleep 13th of March, 1902, aged 56.
This Tablet is placed to testify to the honour
and affection in which he was held by the
British Community in Japan and by a large
circle of Japanese and other Friends.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS.

BY VOLCANO MARSHALL.

III.

[Written for the "North-China
Daily News."]

I think it is Plato who says that ignorance is the root of misfortune. The deplorable political, commercial and social conditions existing in the Philippines to-day, are largely due to ignorance—ignorance on the part of the American people, American officials and the American Congress, as to what is really needed in arms and legislation to make the archipelago peaceful and prosperous.

In the resolution, passed by the United States Senate, declaring war on Spain, the statement was emphatically made, that resort to arms was not for the purpose of territorial accretion, but for humanity,—the betterment of the Cubans. In that resolution the Senate, against the wishes of the intelligent judgment of the country, placed the nation in a most awkward predicament, for it most unnecessarily, most stupidly and most asininely declared that annexation of Cuba should not follow

success of armed conflict. Thomas Jefferson, as early as 1808, favoured Cuban annexation.

The giving of autonomy to these dark-skinned, volatile peoples by any government is a mistake. They are unfitted for self-government, always have been and always will be. A striking illustration is found in the disturbed conditions existing in Venezuela to-day, which may embroil in acrimonious discussion, if not something more deplorable, the two great English-speaking nations. As an American I should hate to see this; and if I were an Englishman I should equally hate to see it. As visionary and ephemeral as the so-called Monroe doctrine may seem to students, other than Americans, of political economy and the comity existing between nations, its importance is recognised by every American, for in its rigorous enforcement is freedom from encroachment and assault on democratic institutions as taught, followed and exemplified by the great republic of the western hemisphere; ay more: in its rigorous enforcement is safety to national unity and national life itself.

The making in the western hemisphere by the United States of little one-horse—and spavined horse at that—republics menaces the Monroe doctrine, as such action cannot help leading—through the irresponsibility and unworth of the republic so created—to serious complications with Great Powers which otherwise would friendly respect the Monroe doctrine. As great and rich as the United States unquestionably is, that nation, like an individual, cannot afford unnecessarily and foolishly to make enemies.

Foreign as these remarks may seem to some, I make them, believing that they are pertinently germane to the subject under discussion, for it is my purpose before closing these articles to advocate the thorough subjugation of the Philippines for Anglo-Saxon occupancy or else the evacuation of them by so-called American officials.

We have seen, by declaration of the United States Senate, that the war with Spain was not for retaliation, was not for restitution, was not for conquest, but was for humanity. The taking of the Philippines accentuated the slogan, "humanity." Boston and other centres of bleak New England culture shouted, lustily shouted, "humanity!" Aguinaldo and his retinue of self-consequential nobodies were cascaded into notorious publicity. Aguinaldo, so unfairly dishonest that he would never stay bought, although often purchased, was compared to many dead, although immortal patriots. And when he was captured by the brave and dashing Funston from the prairies of Kansas, the act was denounced as barbarous and contrary to the rules governing civilised warfare. Brave men, as ever invaded foreign soil to carry their country's flag to victory, lost their lives through treachery, died of disease in the Philippines, yet "where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained" it was all Filipino. There was a Filipino insurrection in Boston! What caused this insurrection—the betterment of humanity? No. Patriotism? No. Liberty? No. Ignorance? Yes, most emphatically, yes.

In September 1901, at Balangiga, Island of Samar, Company C Ninth United States Infantry, under command of Capt. Connell, was stationed. In the company's employ there were a number of Filipinos who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. On the morning of the 28th, as the officers and men were eating breakfast in fancied security, the Filipinos, armed with bolos, assisted by others likewise armed, from the bush, at a given signal, rushed upon the defence-

less men. Captain Connell and the other officers and forty-five men were massacred. Their bodies were horribly and most revoltingly mutilated. Filipino boys eight and ten years old, as well as Filipino women, actively participated in this massacre. It marked a bloody page in gored-stained Philippine history. Less than a month later, or on October 16th, in almost the same manner, ten men of company E of the Ninth Infantry were massacred and six wounded by 400 bolomen.

Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, who had assumed military command of the Philippines on July 4th, ordered Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, familiarly known as "Hell Roarin' Jake," to Samar. And Smith, like Caesar, came, saw and conquered. Troops under his command, like a tornado, swept over the island. He hunted the Malay cut-throats, day and night, over mountains and through tropical jungles, unceasingly. "Remember Balangiga!" was the cry of the American soldiery; and "Remember Balangiga!" it was. When Smith finished with Samar that island was thoroughly pacified.

What reward did this intrepid soldier, scarred with wounds in three wars in the honourable service of his country, receive? Shame possesses me in the telling. The pro-Filipino mob in "the cradle of liberty" howled for revenge. They proclaimed it from the pulpit, gesticulated it from the rostrum, headlined it in the press, that Smith, in his Samar campaign, had out-Heroded Herod. On the eve of a general election in the United States, Smith, the soldier among soldiers, was relegated to retirement by President Roosevelt!

Dear reader, kindly contrast General Smith's reward with the reward bestowed on General Kitchener, another brave soldier, by a grateful and appreciative nation.

If General Smith were given unrestrained command of the military forces in the Philippines to-day, in two months' time there wouldn't be remaining in the archipelago an insurrecto nor a ladrone, now most impertinently active in depopulating the islands of Anglo-Saxons, unless he was harmlessly dead.

Major Glenn, a soldier, Captain Ryan, a soldier, Lieutenant Lewis, a soldier, knowing that certain Filipinos, who had taken the oath of allegiance, possessed knowledge of value to the army and which they peremptorily refused to divulge, instead of hanging them, gave them the water cure. The knowledge, with the water, was spattered out, and in one instance a diabolical plot to massacre American soldiers was revealed. When the news of this water curing reached the mainland, "the cradle of liberty" again became tumultuously turbulent. As a result of the turbulence the President ordered the three officers to be court-martialled, he selecting the officers of the court. Major Glenn was sentenced to suspension from duty for one month and to forfeit \$50 of his pay. Captain Ryan and Lieutenant Lewis were honourably acquitted. The President disapproved of the Ryan sentence, but unlike General Smith, the Captain was not retired from active service.

These are only a few of many instances that could be mentioned, occurring in the Philippines, to substantiate the truthfulness of the contention that the American people on the mainland are woefully ignorant of the embarrassments, trials and great discouragements encountered by their brave and humane army in acquiring insular new territory, and battling, not only against savages in the jungle, but hostile sentiment at home.

Now what is the result of this ignorant hostility to the army in the Philippines? It is that the fires of insurrection are being lighted in every island, in every town and

hamlet in the archipelago. Murder and rapine prevail everywhere. Every Malay, whether holding office under the United States government or not, is conspiring against that government. He is encouraged to do this by the treatment of the American people of the only force that can subjugate him—the American army.

The Philippines have never been conquered and they never will be conquered, except in one way, and that is by force.

With the costly lesson of Spain fresh in view, and as an American, I ask why should the United States remain blind to the task before her in the Philippines?

(To be continued.)

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 6th December.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Acting Chief Justice.

CHING JACK-KEE v. J. C. HANSON. A. P.
STOKES and W. A. C. PLATT.

(Evidence taken by Acting Assistant Judge in pursuance of an Order of the Acting Chief Justice, dated October 2nd 1902.)

Mr. White-Cooper for Plaintiff.

Mr. Hanson and Mr. Nelson for Defendants.

Chuen Chun-pu, (cautioned).—I am a Portuguese subject, now employed at Dalny. I know the Hung family. I have known them eight or ten years. The grandmother's name is Fung Yang-shi. The uncle's name is Fung Su Ching alias Kan Sun. The young man's name is Fung Hung-shou. I remember some of them coming to the office in the 25th year of Kwang Hsu, somewhere about the 3rd or 4th Moons. Both came with their grandmother. They came to Mr. Dowdall's office. They only wished to have the property sold for them. That was the only request. I know all about this property. I said I was afraid no one would take up the property. It was because the young man must be over 30. About a month afterwards, the 5th moon, there was a letter from the young man to me. (Letter produced.) On receipt of this letter I went to the Mixed Court to see them. I saw them both, the young man and his uncle. They said they had been arrested because they owed money. They told me the particulars; that suits had been instituted in the Mixed Court against them. They said the amount sued for was 30,000 Taels. They said actions had been brought for this money. They said something about the property being mortgaged to Ying Kuei-shing. I conversed with the young man. The uncle was present. The question of bailing out was discussed. It was the principal question. I said I was willing to bail them out, but I could not answer for selling the property. I would see to that afterwards. I did not then and there promise to bail them out, but said I would go out and see if I could effect a sale of the property. I meant I would not bail them out until I could find a purchaser. I was unable to bail them out myself, but if I could sell the property, I would do so. I asked where the Foreign Title Deed was. They said it was with Ying Kuei-shing. I do not know how it originally got there. I do not know what originally happened. I bailed them out about the 6th moon. I found two purchasers in the meantime. The prices ranged from 35,000 to 36,000. I did not offer to sell upon those terms.

I was willing to wait to get a better purchase. Afterwards I went to the Plaintiff's house. At first he offered 39,000, then 41,000. Out of the 41,000 I was to be paid 1,000 taels commission. Then I went to see Fung Hung-shou at the Mixed Court. At that time I told him about the price, and he was willing to sell at that amount. I gave an official bail bond. I was responsible for their persons and their debts. The bail bond was for both the young man and his uncle. I became responsible for 12,000 taels at the Mixed Court. That included everything they were arrested for. If anything, more. I know of no action about the Title Deed. I then reported to the plaintiff that the offer of 41,000 had been accepted. I received some money from him on account. The plaintiff paid the 41,000 taels in two or three instalments. He gave the whole amount in instalments to me at first. It was paid by Native Bank Orders. Fung Hung-shou instructed me 18,000 was to redeem the Deeds; 12,000 was to be paid to the Court; and the balance was to be paid to him. I paid the 12,000 in both Native Orders and Cheques. I handed them to several people. I can produce the counterfoils of the cheques. (Book of counterfoils produced.) It does not come exactly to 12,000, but more or less that amount, with the regard to the 18,000, Fung Hung-shou came to my office, and told me to pay it to three persons by Native Bank Orders: Ying Kuei-shing, 8,000; Tsung Sing-seng, 8,000; Ch'ai Yu-pa, 2,000. I paid them in my own office. They came to my office. I paid them in Native Bank Orders. I could produce the counterfoils. I have not brought them with me. They are at the Native Bank. On payment of those three sums to the three people they then and there gave me four documents. One was the Title Deed. One was a lease. One was a policy of Insurance. And the other was a Chinese mortgage deed. This document produced to me is the mortgage deed. It is signed by Fung Yang-shi, Fung Kan-sun, and Fung Hung-shou. It is dated 24th year, 10th moon. It is for 30,000 taels. It was in Ying Kuei-shing's possession, together with the Title Deed. This Mortgage represented the 18,000 to the three people, and the 12,000 to the Court, that is 30,000 in all. The name is in blank. I did not see the mortgage signed. The balance of 11,000 was paid to Fung Hung-shou in instalments. It was paid sometimes in cash, and sometimes in cheques. There were no Native bank orders. I have the counterfoils. (Counterfoils produced.) This list represents a correct account of the disbursements of Tls. 12,220. I was the last person to get paid. I only got really Tls. 780 commission. There was Tls. 220 short. I paid all of this 11,000 to Fung Hung-shou. In drawing these cheques I always drew them in Fung Hung-shou's name. It was at Fung Hung-shou's request that I paid by instalments. I do not know what Fung Hung-shou did with the money. I produce cheques paid to Mr. Jernigan's interpreter. The first 800 taels. The second 100 taels. Mr. Jernigan's name is only on the 100. The third is for \$200. I wish to correct what I said just now about not knowing what Fung Hung-shou did with the money. There were no receipts for the cash payments. (Account of 11,000 payments handed in.) This list is correct. (Account of 3,911.66 payments handed in.) I paid part of this in ready money, and part in coques. I was present at Messrs. Browet and Ellis's office in August, 1899, when a document was signed. In all, four people were there. Fung Hung-shou, Fung Yang-shi, and Fung Kan-sun. I was the fourth. Mr. Porter explained the nature of the business to Fung Hung-shou. Mr. Por-

ter acted as interpreter. As I was the go-between I understood what the document was. It was a Deed of Sale. There was another document. It was written by Mr. Ellis to Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill, asking them to pay over rents. I saw the Deed of Sale signed. I did not attest, but wrote the characters opposite the second seal. Those are the only characters I wrote. I heard Mr. Porter's explanation of the Deed. I was present. Fung Hung-shou raised no objections. As soon as he understood, he was ready to sign. When the Deed was signed on the 19th August all the 41,000 had been paid. It was on the 14th day of the 7th moon, of the 25th year of Kuang Hsu. Some cheques were payable at sight, and some payable so many days after date. I remember being served by the Mixed Court runners with an order to pay the 12,000 into the Mixed Court. When I spoke to Fung Hung-shou he said to wait a few days. I do not remember when this was. Fung Hung-shou told me to wait a few days, so that he might be able to get off by paying less. (Account of payment of 18,000 taels handed in.)

Hearing resumed at 2.15 p.m.

Witness continued.—I was authorized in writing by Fung Hung-shou to make each of the separate payments. After payments had been made, and receipts given, I returned the written authorities to Fung Hung-shou.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hanson.—I was compradore in your firm in 1897. I remained as compradore there until China New Year this year. I knew Mr. Fung Chuk-fu, the grandfather of Fung Hung-shou. I remember his giving directions to Dowdall, Hanson as to dealing with this lot on his death. I witnessed Fung Chuk-fu's directions to you about this property. That is my signature. It is dated 18th September, 1897. (Handed in.) I knew that under those directions no transfer of the land could be effected until the young man was 30 years of age. I cannot remember when Fung Chuk-fu died exactly. I cannot remember the date. The members of the family shortly after his death came to your office very frequently. They wanted to know if the property could be sold. I know you told them the property could not be sold until the young man was 30 years old. I know you and Mr. Dowdall always refused to agree to transfer this property without an Order of the British Court. I spoke to the plaintiff about this. The young man and his uncle were locked up at the Mixed Court because of the claims of the creditors. I am not sure whose creditors they were. There were eight creditors. I do not know if the debts were entirely the uncle's and not at all the nephew's. I do not know who made the mortgage, whether the uncle or the young man. I do not know if the uncle was a bad man. I do not know if he was a great spendthrift. I do not know if he had been disinherited by Fung Chuk-fu. All I know about the family is that they asked me to give security and make payments. Fung Chuk-fu told me the property could only be transferred when the young man was 30 years of age. He gave me no reason for leaving the property to the young man, instead of the uncle. I am positive of this. I do not know if the young man was afraid of his uncle. I acted as broker in the sale of this property to the plaintiff. As broker, it was my duty to act fairly to both sides, and to get the best price possible for the land. I do not know that at the time I had arranged the sale for Tls. 41,000, the young man had agreed to sell the property for Tls. 55,000. I was only interested in the property as broker. I was only to get the Tls. 1,000 as brokerage. After the Tls. 41,000 was paid, the plaintiff told me I could have a share. I was to have a half share. The Tls. 41,000

were all paid to me by the plaintiff. The plaintiff paid 36,700, and the balance was paid by me. (Witness states that he said 36,700 at his original examination, and not 32,000.—H. King.)

Why did you say this morning that the plaintiff paid all the Tls. 41,000.—I had no opportunity of explaining this morning. A contract was made between me and the plaintiff when I sold the property to the plaintiff. It was signed by the plaintiff and myself. I cannot remember the date. (Agreement produced, dated 14th day, 7th moon, 25th year. Made between plaintiff, of the one part, and witness, of the other part.) I recognise this as my signature on this agreement. (Translation of agreement handed in.) When I left your firm at China New Year, I owed you a considerable sum of money for rents collected, and not accounted for. My guarantor, Li Chu-ping, has made good the amount to you. I have assigned my share in this contract to Li Chu-ping. Fung Hung-shou gave instructions to Browett and Ellis to draw up the deed of conveyance. When the young man went round to Browett and Ellis to sign the conveyance, he did not ask me when the Tls. 41,000 were to be paid. I told Fung Hung-shou that when the conveyance deed was signed, I would pay the balance of Tls. 12,000 in my office. I do not know whether the young man understood when he was signing the deed that he was only to get Tls. 3,900 out of the purchase money. I went with the young man when he went to Browett and Ellis to give instructions about drawing up the conveyance. There were only the two of us. He does not understand English. Though I was your compradore at the time, I did not think of informing you then, because at the time of the sale there was no transfer made. I have known the uncle for seven or eight years. I know him personally; I know nothing about his reputation. Many applications were made through my office or through Mr. Hanson's for the sale of this land previous to the transaction I have been referring to. After the deed of conveyance had been signed, then I first knew of its being sold previous, ly. I can swear I was not told by Fung Hung-shou that the property had been sold a year before, and Tls. 5,000 bargain money paid. Nobody else at all told me, either in the family or out of it. When I went with Fung Hung-shou to Browett and Ellis's office, I was not told by him before I signed the deed of the payment of the Tls. 5,000, and the other contract. Fung Hung-shou did not ask me, before the deed was signed, how he could sell the property, as it was already sold to someone else. Nothing of that sort was said. I have only known Fung Hung-shou four or five years. He was about twelve years old when I first knew him. When he was arrested he was 16 or 17. Before the conveyance was signed, I saw Fung Hung-shou several times when his uncle was not present. I do not remember how often the young man has been imprisoned at the Mixed Court in the interval between May, 1899, and China New Year, 1902. At all the proceedings I only talked to Fung Hung-shou, and not to the uncle. All the time Fung Hung-shou pleaded to be let out of prison. He did not ask me why he was not allowed to go and get married, and carry out his grandfather's wishes. He did not ask me why he was imprisoned for his uncle's debts, when he did not owe anything himself. The mortgage deed was not returned to Fung Hung-shou when the money was paid, because he did not ask for it. Fung Hung-shou himself cancelled it. I know nothing about how Ying Kuei-shing got hold of the title deed. I do not know of any trouble between the uncle and the rest of the family just subsequent to the death of Fung Chuk-fu, the grandfather. I never heard anything

about the uncle making trouble because of being disinherited. I do not know anything about the uncle's insisting on his rights as eldest son at the funeral ceremonies. I do not know anything about the uncle being heavily in debt, and demanding a share of the property to pay his debts. I think perhaps the young man might have been willing to sign the document to get out of prison, previous to the conveyance being signed. There was only one copy of the conveyance signed. From the time I went with the young man to give instructions about drawing up the conveyance, to the time it was signed, about eight days elapsed. After it was explained to him in the outer office by Mr. Porter, he was taken in to sign it. I did not know anything about your firm acting in the matter. I had not the least idea of it. I rendered accounts of the disbursement of the Tls. 41,000 to Fung Hung-shou himself. The young man never saw the plaintiff until the proceedings started. The plaintiff was at Ningpo at the time the conveyance was signed. I signed Ching Jack Kee, and not Su Pao-Seu, because it is the custom in such transactions. I signed it because the plaintiff asked me to. Ching Jack-kee is the name of the Estate Companys referred to in Exhibit "L," in which I was a partner with the plaintiff. I remember certain proceedings instituted by you in the Mixed Court to recover the land for Mr. Algar. There was no Chinese written contract between Fung Hung-shou and the plaintiff. I am not aware that you had considerable difficulty in those proceedings in finding out who Ching Jack-kee was. I was never asked by the Mixed Court runners who Ching Jack-kee was. I am not aware that in certain proceedings the plaintiff has alleged he is sole owner of the Ching Jack-kee hong. I have never heard it. I have not disclosed myself as a partner, and had a share in the proceedings, because it is always my custom to have everything done by the plaintiff. It was not because I was afraid of Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson finding out I was mixed up with the property. Mr. Hanson was very angry when he discovered I was mixed up in the sale as broker. I did not tell Mr. Hanson I had a share in the purchase. The only person whom I told I had a share in the purchase was Li Chu-ping, the guarantor. I am now in Russian employment. I am with Messrs. Clarkson and Co. at Dalny. I am compradore. It is four days' journey from Shanghai. I am prevented from attending the hearing of the case because the hong has been recently started at Dalny, and I am too busy. I came down this time solely on account of this case. I received a letter from the plaintiff, and came at once. (Accounts produced.) These are the accounts rendered by me to Fung Hung-shou.

Hearing resumed at 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, the 8th day of October, 1902.

Witness continued.—I took Fung Hung-shou to Messrs. Browett and Ellis, and not to my master, Dowdall, Hanson, because I thought it would be cheaper at Messrs. Browett and Ellis than at Dowdall, Hanson. I have known, in all, three members of the Fung family. Including the old man, who is dead, I have known in all four persons. They are Fung Hung-shi and Fung Kan-sun, Fung Hung-shou, and Fung Chuk-fu. There are no others. I do not know anything about Fung Chuk-fu, the ancestor, having had a son by his first wife, who died. I know nothing about the adoption of the uncle. I know Ying Kuei-shing. I know nothing about his character. I knew Ying Kuei-shing first at the time I got the title deeds. I had never seen him previous to that time. I had never heard of him in connection with Mr. Kingsmill. I heard that Mr. Kingsmill's compradore in 1899 was a man called Ying Men-shing. He was a mason. I

heard afterwards that Ying Men-sheng was Ying Kuei-shing's father. I do not remember the date when I heard it. I cannot remember the approximate date. I cannot tell it within a year. (List of three names of Fung family in English and Chinese produced, and shown to witness.) These Chinese names are correct. The uncle is usually known as Kan Sun. (List handed in, and marked "N.") (Exhibit "M" shown to witness.) The first item, Tls. 14,820, was not paid to the order of the uncle, it was paid to the order of Fung Hung-shou. Su Ching referred to in the first item is Fung Su-ching. As to the three items—runners' expenses—I was requested by Fung Hung-shou to pay the amounts specified, and did so. I gave the money to Fung Hung-shou for the runners. I gave all three sums to Fung Hung-shou. I do not know the runners who were to get the money. I do not know the names of the runners who claimed the money. I paid this money to Fung Hung-shou when he was in prison in the Mixed Court. I paid the money in ready money, and also in a native bank order. One bank order was \$1,000. I cannot produce it, but I can get the bank to produce it. All the rest was paid in Mexican dollars. All was paid to Fung Hung-shou. I never heard the names of any of the runners when I was visiting the Mixed Court. I did not know the name of a single runner employed at the Mixed Court at that time. I knew the name of the magistrate by reading it in the newspapers. The magistrate's name was Hung Li-yu. There is a name of Jen, number seven on the list. His full name is Jen Chi-tang. He is Fung Hung-shou's good friend. I do not know his business. Fung Hung-shou brought him to me. I do not know if he is a land-broker. Item 10, Tls. 745, was paid like the others. The money was paid by Fung Hung-shou. It was paid in Mexican dollars at my office. I put down Kan Sun in the account because Fung Hung-shou wrote to me that this money was to be paid to Kan Sun. When this sum was paid, Fung Hung-shou was living at Jen Chi Tang's house. I do not know where Kan Sun was living. In account B the items, Jernigan, Tls. 900 and 149, were paid by the order of Fung Hung-shou. The payments were made in three native cheques at the request of Mr. Jernigan's interpreter. Fung Hung-shou never saw Mr. Jernigan with me. I have never seen any bill of costs from Mr. Jernigan. I only had Fung Hung-shou's receipt for the money. The money was paid in my office. With regard to the items, Jen Tsi-tong, Fung Hung-shou brought the man to my office, and he was paid the amounts personally. Fung Hung-shou was present. The uncle was not there. I gave the money to Fung Hung-shou, who gave it to Jen Tsi-tong. I do not know what it was for. It was on the 17th of the 7th moon. It was about the time the deed of conveyance was signed. It must have been a day before. Chung Tsin-san is the man who went to redeem the title deeds. (List of names, in English and Chinese, of persons concerned, produced and shown to witness.) All these Chinese names are correct. I do not know those against which a red cross has been placed. Mr. Chung Tsin-san is an expectant taotai of Kiangsu. The 10,000 mentioned in an account delivered to Messrs. Stokes and Platt in a previous case, was paid to two persons; 8,000 to one, and 2,000 to the other. I do not remember receiving an order from Fung Hung-shou for payment of Tls. 10,000 out of the proceeds of this property to Chung Tsin-san. I have not seen it, and I know nothing about it. I did not write such an order myself. The three sums of 8,000, 8,000, and 2,000 were all paid in my office. They were paid by native bank orders, I cannot remember how many orders there were. There were

sums of 8,000, 8,000, and 2,000. It was at 2 p.m. They all came together. I paid by native bank orders. I could look up the numbers and tell you. (Exhibit "P.") Exhibit "P" contains the amounts and the banks through whom they were paid.

Resumed hearing, Friday, the 10th day of October, 1902, at 11 a.m.

(Document purporting to be a translation of an order from Fung Hung-shou for the payment of Tls. 10,000, conveyed to Messrs. Stokes and Platt during the proceedings connected with this case, handed in, and marked "2.") (Mr. White-Cooper admits this document emanates from the office of Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper.) (The translation of Exhibit "P" attached to the said Exhibit, is admitted to be correct.) (The translation of Exhibit "M," attached thereto, is admitted to be correct.) The \$1,000 I paid to Kang Sun on the 14th of the 7th moon, as shown in account "A" exhibit "M," I received from Ching Jack-kee. I do not remember the particulars. It was probably paid by Fung Shou's orders.

What made you remember before that you paid it in cash?—I am not certain whether it was in dollars, or in notes, or orders. It is so long ago, I cannot remember for certain.

I cannot remember a promissory note mentioned in Exhibit "2," item "M," for Tls. 20,000 to Chun Tsin-san. (Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) I know about the items in that exhibit. I recollect all except one for \$200, item "E."

Why did you tell me on Wednesday that you did not remember anything as to an order to pay Tls. 10,000 to Chung Tsin-san over a promissory note for Tls. 20,000?—When the question was put to me the other day, it was 10,000. As the amount is only 8,000 I did not recognise it.

Can you tell us where that promissory note went to, and what became of it?—I either gave it to the plaintiff or Fung Hung-shou.

Why did you pay the money?—I paid it in order to redeem the title deeds.

What authority had you to pay it?—I had Fung Hung-shou's authority.

Was it by word of mouth or in writing?—It was by word of mouth. I only paid 8,000 over that order marked "M" in Exhibit "2." I paid 8,000 for redeeming the title deed.

Why did you tell me just now that his instructions were by word of mouth, and now you admit they were by writing?—I received written instructions for 10,000, and verbal instructions for 8,000.

(All the following questions are with regard to Exhibit "2.") When item "A" was signed, Mr. Porter was present, and also Mr. Ellis. Fung Yang-shi, Fung Hung-shou, and Fung Su-ching were present. I was present. I gave the receipt back to Fung Hung-shou when the deed of conveyance was signed. I cannot remember the date of the signature of the receipt. It was signed at my office. I produce a book containing all my accounts with reference to this case. (Book handed in, and marked "R.") This book does not contain the date when the receipt was signed. It was signed a few days before the document was signed in Messrs. Browett and Ellis' office.

What actual money was paid at the time of the signature of the receipt?—I actually paid on the day it was signed, as balance, Tls. 1,908.34. (Exhibit "R" shown to witness.) This is the entry for the payment in question. It is for Tls. 1,908.34. I paid in Mexican dollars and cheques. I can produce the counterfoils. (Witness asked to produce the counterfoils.) It is so long ago, I cannot remember. (The following is a translation of the item in Exhibit "R," marked in red ink:—24th day, 7th moon. Pay into Fung Shou's hands Shanghai Sycee Taels 1,908.34.)

Resumed hearing at 2.30 p.m.

(Exhibit "2" shown to witness.)—I recognise item "B" in this exhibit. Fung Su-shing is the uncle. It was paid on the 14th of the 7th Moon. It was paid in native cheques. (Witness produces counterfoils of cheques for Tls. 1,250, Tls. 500, and \$350. \$100 was paid in cash. They were cheques payable to bearer. This money was all paid to Fung Hung-shou. It was paid in my office. I do not know what it was for. I knew Mr. Chin Char-tong through his being introduced to me by Fung Hung-shou. The uncle was not present when he was introduced. Mr. Ching Char-tong is a friend of Fung Hung-shou's. I do not know what his business is. I recognise item "C" in Exhibit "2." I do not remember who signed this document. Mr. Yu Li is also a friend of Fung Hung-shou. I never saw Mr. Attias. At the time I was asked to send the cheque to the Mixed Court I first heard of him. The bank order is still in the court. I gave the bank cash, and they gave me the bank order in exchange.

Have you now, or have you ever had, a book from the bank showing your transactions with the bank?—I have never had a book with the exception of the pass book. I have a receipt to show the money was paid. I would go to the bank and search for a receipt from them. I returned the pass book to the bank at the end of each year. (The witness had pass books with several different banks. These were returned to the banks. If in existence, they will be produced.—H. King.) I had dealings with several different banks. Heng Ta is one, Yuen Lee is another. I had only had business temporarily for a few days with the Chun Tuk Bank. I had nothing personally to do with the Yung Kong bank.

Why did you tell us on Wednesday that you had paid two cheques to the young man through that bank, one for Tls. 1,022.70, and another for Tls. 111.30?—I cannot remember why. It was the same with the Sung Yue bank. I had no personal dealings with the banks mentioned in Exhibit "P." I dealt with them only through the plaintiff. The only book I have dealings with my personal affairs is the one I have produced, and which is marked Exhibit "R." Item "C" in Exhibit "2" was paid on the 12th of the 8th moon. It says:—"Paid Mr. Attias Tls. 280." On the 3rd of the 8th moon I paid Yu Lee Tls. 180, equivalent to \$240. (Exhibit "M" shown to witness.) All the items are in this account. Both the Attias items form a part of the Tls. 12,000 paid to the Mixed Court.

Can you show me these two items in the account, Exhibit "M"?—They are not in this account, Exhibit "M." I have never heard of Mr. Attias in connection with a previous interpreter at the Italian Consulate. I do not know a man named Tam who was an interpreter at the Italian Consulate. I know nothing of his being deported for something in connection with land transactions. I have never delivered to the young man any accounts except these two, marked Exhibit "M." There may be others. It is so long ago. I cannot remember. (Item "D" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) In item "D" in exhibit "2" Mr. Chin Cha-tong is the same man as is mentioned in item "B" of this exhibit. I do not find any reference to this item "H" in my book, Exhibit "R." I may have divided it up into several different sums. I do not remember anything being paid to redeem books mortgaged by the uncle. There is an entry in account "A" in Exhibit "M," the 12th item, of the payment of Tls. 1,000 to Chin Cha-tong. It is in the account delivered to the young man, Exhibit "M," but it is not in my book, Exhibit "I." I did not keep my book the whole time. It may have been left out by somebody under me. The Tls. 1,000 may have been made

up of several amounts, but I cannot trace them in my book. There is no entry. I did not make up the accounts, marked Exhibit "M," myself, but I had a clerk who made them up. They were made up by a man called Yuk. He was formerly employed by me as book-keeper. He is not in my employ now. I do not know his whereabouts. I cannot say for certain from what books Mr. Yuk made up these accounts, marked Exhibit "M." The items are probably in this book, marked Exhibit "I," but I cannot say for certain. When the accounts were made up there were no other books, excepting this book, marked Exhibit "I," relating to Fung Hung-shou's affairs. I cannot now remember how this sum of Tls. 1,000 was paid. (Item "E" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) I cannot recollect this order. There may have been such an order. (Item "F" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) I recognise this item. I do not remember the date when it was paid. This is also included in the money paid to the Court, and so I cannot show it in my book.

Is there any account of the Tls. 12,000 paid to the Mixed Court in your books, or elsewhere, and can you produce it?—The money was paid in several different sums and ways, cheques, native orders, or cash. I cannot show in my book, marked Exhibit "R," records for the payment of the Tls. 12,000. (Exhibit "F" shown to witness.) I do not know who wrote this. The items are all in my book, marked Exhibit "R."

Resumed hearing on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 10.45 a.m.

(Exhibit "F" shown to witness.)—This account was made from a Chinese account which I have. The items are in my book, marked Exhibit "R." (Items pointed out by witness in Exhibit "R.") (Witness ordered to point out item of 1,700 to Lee Tze-wo, points out items amounting to about 1,870, and says the difference is accounted for by interest deducted.) This book, Exhibit "R," only shows payments out. It does not show receipts. The last item of 1,200 in Exhibit "F" reads in my book, Exhibit "R."—"Paid to Chin, Tls. 1,200." The items 1,700, and 260, in Exhibit "F," were paid to the Court. (Item "G" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) I can produce no receipts for this item, and can find no trace in my book, Exhibit "R." It was paid to Chang Kok. I do not know what it was for. Chang Kok is proprietor of the "Kuei Hsing" theatre. The uncle was not present when I paid the money. The item "G" in Exhibit "2" does not appear in the accounts, Exhibit "M." Perhaps it is included in some other amount in those accounts. I cannot recall the circumstances; it is so long ago, I cannot say for certain. I say for certain the uncle was not present, because the uncle was never present when I made these payments. I always made payments to Fung Hung Shou's instructions. I pay the money to Fung Hung-shou for the uncle. (Exhibit "M," items 6, 8, and 10, shown to witness.) I can point these items out in my book, Exhibit "R." (Items pointed out by witness.) I received written orders for these. I cannot produce them myself. I cannot produce any written orders. (Item "H" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) I do not know that payment was for wood. (Item "I" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) This was money paid to the Court. I cannot remember clearly what law suit mentioned in that item was. (Item "J" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) This also was paid to the Court. (Item "K" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) That is also in Court claims. (Item "L" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) That was to redeem the title deeds. Items I, J, and K were all paid

on the same day. With regard to item "L," I cannot say why such a large sum should be paid to redeem a promissory note for 1,000. Fung Hung-shou might be able to explain. I remember saying 18,000 was paid for redeeming the title deed. The sum of Tls. 2,000 in item "L" in Exhibit "2" is included in the 18,000. The sum of \$600 in item "I" in Exhibit "2" is not included in the 18,000. I say that these amounts, Exhibit "2" cannot be correct. I did pay to Mr. Tsai-yu the Tls. 2,000 and \$600 in item "L" in exhibit "2." Mr. Tsai Yu is Fung Hung-shou's friend. I know him. He was formerly in the tea business. He died this year. (Items "N" and "O" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) I do not know what these were for. I paid because Fung Hung-shou ordered me. I do not know anything about Mr. O'Shea having a claim against the uncle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hanson.—When the young man went to see you or Mr. Lindsay in your office, I nearly always went with him. I do not remember Mr. Lindsay asking the young man in my presence where the title deeds were. I do not remember the young man in my presence telling Mr. Lindsay the title deeds were pledged for Tls. 5,000. I do not remember Mr. Lindsay telling the young man in my presence that he should get the title deeds back, and that, if necessary, your firm would advance the money. I do not remember telling Mr. Lindsay that I had been able to arrange for the redeeming of the title deeds for Tls. 6,000. I do not remember telling Mr. Lindsay that the deeds had been redeemed. I cannot recall it now. I am not positive whether I told Mr. Lindsay the deeds had been redeemed for about Tls. 6,000. I cannot remember. I know nothing about the uncle's character. I cannot remember telling you anything about his character.

Resumed hearing on Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1902, at 2 p.m.

Re-examined by Mr. White-Cooper.—At the time Tls. 41,000 was offered for the purchase, and accepted by Fung Hung-shou, no arrangement was made between the plaintiff and me as to a share in property. The first arrangement for sharing was after the signing of the conveyance. (Deed of conveyance handed in, and marked "S.") The plaintiff first invented the name of Ching Jack-kee. The plaintiff told me to employ that name, and I did so. The name first used for his piece-goods business was Ching Kee. For the purchase of the property Ching Jack-kee was used. Having money invested in the purchase, it was certainly to my interest to see that everything was done properly. If I had heard of a previous sale I would not have invested any money in the concern, or told the plaintiff to buy it. In my opinion, the Tls. 41,000 belonged to Fung Hung-shou. If I got authority from Fung Hung-shou I paid to anybody without inquiring to whom it was paid. It was not my business to make any inquiries when I paid the money. (Item "L" in Exhibit "2" translated to witness.) I am sure the Tls. 2,000 in that item formed part of the money for redeeming the title deeds. When I said the 18,000 was made up of 8,000, 8,000, and 2,000, this is the 2,000 I referred to.

(Signed) Chuntsong Poo. (Chinese Characters.)

Before me: H. King,
Acting Assistant Judge.

Shanghai, 10th December.

Mr. A. M. Latter (Messrs. Drummond and White Cooper) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. C. Hanson defended in person; and Mr. Ronald Macleod represented Messrs. Stokes and Platt.

The plaintiff's petition set forth as follows:—

1.—Ching Jack-kee is the firm name of certain merchants, who are Chinese subjects carrying on business in Shanghai.

2.—By a deed of conveyance dated the 19th day of August, 1899, made between Fung Hung-shou of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part, in consideration of the sum of Tls. 41,000 paid by the plaintiff to the said Fung Hung-shou the said Fung Hung-shou conveyed in perpetuity free from encumbrances to the plaintiff a certain piece of land situate in the British Settlement at Shanghai, and registered in the books for registration of land at the British Consulate General at Shanghai as lot No. 1,395, the title deed thereof being numbered 1,388.

3.—By a memorandum in writing under the hand of the said Fung Hung-shou also dated 19th August 1899 the said Fung Hung-shou agreed with the plaintiff, on his attaining the age of thirty years or if possible before attaining that age, to transfer at H.B.M. Consulate to such person or persons as should be named by the plaintiff the said land and premises.

4.—By a memorandum endorsed on the said deed dated 19th day of August, 1899, Fung Yang-su and Fung Kang-sung, being respectively the grandmother and uncle of the said Fung Hung-shou, consented to the said sale and confirmed the same and also the agreement recited in the last preceding paragraph hereof.

5.—The whole of the said consideration money of Tls. 41,000 was duly paid by the plaintiff to or on behalf of said Fung Hung-shou, and the said title deed together with a declaration of trust signed by Mr. C. Dowdall and Mr. J. C. Hanson, the persons in whose names the said land was registered were delivered by the said Fung Hung-shou to the plaintiff.

6.—Under a memorandum in writing dated the 19th August, 1899, the said Fung Hung-shou authorized Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill as solicitors acting on behalf of Mr. C. Dowdall and Mr. J. C. Hanson to pay over to Messrs. Browett and Ellis as agents for the plaintiff all rents received by them from the said property from the 1st day of the 7th moon of the year, 1899. A request was accordingly made to the said Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill to act on the said authority. The said Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill have declined and continue to refuse to comply with the said request.

7.—The said C. Dowdall has since died and the defendant is now the sole surviving trustee of the declaration of trust mentioned in paragraph 5 hereof.

8.—By a judgment of the Taotai of Shanghai sitting with H.B.M.'s Consul General in an action whereunto one A. E. Algar, the said Fung Hung-shou and the said Fung Hung-sung and the plaintiff were parties on the 20th October, 1900, it was adjudged and declared that the sum of Tls. 41,000 had been duly paid to or on behalf of the said Fung Hung-shou by the plaintiff.

9.—By the said judgment it was further adjudged and decreed, that the sum of Tls. 5,000 be repaid to the said A. E. Algar by the said Fung Hung-shou, and that the said sum of Tls. 41,000 be repaid by the said Fung Hung-shou to the plaintiff, and that if the said monies could not be returned the rental of the said property should be applied in payment of interest on the said sums paid as aforesaid.

10.—Under an order of this Court dated 13th December, 1901, in a suit wherein the said A. E. Algar was the plaintiff and J. C. Hanson defendant, the said sum of Tls. 5,000 together with the costs and charges of the said suit were repaid out of the rentals of the said property to the said A. E. Algar.

11.—By the said order on the 13th December, 1901, it was further adjudged and decreed that after payment of the said

sum of Tls. 5,000, and costs and charges to the said A. E. Algar, the defendant J. C. Hanson should pay quarterly to the defendants A. P. Stokes and W. A. C. Platt the rents and profits of the said B. C. Lot 1395, after paying the outgoings thereof for and on account of the said Fung Hung-show.

The plaintiff therefore prays,

1.—That an account be taken of the rents received by the defendant J. C. Hanson from the said property since the payment of the sum of Tls. 5,000, and costs and charges or alternatively since the date of the filing of this petition.

2.—That the defendant J. C. Hanson may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiff.

3.—That the defendant J. C. Hanson may be ordered to pay the rents of the said property as they accrue due to the plaintiff.

4.—That an account be taken of the monies received by the said A. P. Stokes and W. A. C. Platt, on behalf of the said Fung Hung-show.

5.—That an account be taken of the monies in the hands of the defendants, A. P. Stokes and W. A. C. Platt, on behalf of the said Fung Hung-show, and that defendants, A. P. Stokes and W. A. C. Platt be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiff.

6.—The costs of this suit.

7.—Such further relief as to this Court may seem just.

8.—In the alternative the said property be sold, and that the sum of Tls. 41,000, together with interest at 7 per cent per annum, and the costs of this suit, be repaid to the plaintiff out of the proceeds thereof.

To this Mr. Hanson answered:—

1.—Defendant has no knowledge of the facts stated in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the petition and leaves the same to be proved by the plaintiff.

2.—With regard to the allegation in paragraph 6 the petition the defendant says that on or about the 2nd September, 1899, he received from Browett and Ellis a letter purporting to be signed by Fung Hung-show directing him and the late Charles Dowdall to pay to Browett and Ellis the rents from the property mentioned in the petition and the defendant admits that he declined to comply with such request. On or about the same date the defendant received a notice from Stokes and Platt claiming that the said rents should be paid over to them. The letter of directions from Fung Hung-show was at Browett and Ellis's request returned to them on or about the 2nd March, 1900.

3.—Paragraph 7 of the petition is admitted.

4.—Defendant admits that a judgment was given by the Taotai to the effect stated in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the petition but says that such judgment was delivered by the Taotai without a proper hearing of the case none of the parties interested having been heard except counsel for Ching Jack-kee.

5.—Defendant admits paragraphs 10 and 11 of the petition, except as to alleged payment of A. E. Algar's costs which have not yet been paid and except that the order of the 13th Dec., 1901, also provided that the defendant should pay to the said A. E. Algar what might be found due to him for moneys paid by him on account of Fung Hung-show.

6.—In further answer to the said petition defendant says he has no interest in the property referred to in the petition and known as B. C. lot No. 1395, or in the rents and profits thereof save as a Trustee under the declaration of Trust referred to in paragraph 5 of the petition, being a declaration of Trust given by the late Charles Dowdall, and himself in favour of one Fung Sze-foo,

otherwise known as Fong Choh-foo, and under a further document signed by the said Fung Sze-foo on the 18th September, 1897, and to which document the defendant craves leave to refer, and he is willing to submit to any order this Court may make.

Messrs. Stokes and Platt's answer was as follows:—

1.—Defendants have no knowledge of the facts stated in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the petition and leave the same to be proved by the plaintiff.

2.—Defendants admit paragraphs 7 and 11.

3.—With regard to the allegations contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the said petition the defendants admit that a certain judgment was delivered by the Taotai of Shanghai as alleged but that the same was delivered without a proper hearing of the case as no evidence was given and only counsel for the plaintiff was heard.

4.—Defendants do not admit paragraph 10 of the said petition.

Mr. Latter—It is also on the records of the proceedings that the admission of facts were served on Messrs. Stokes and Platt with reference to the payment of Mr. Algar's claim and they admitted that the sum of Tls. 5,000 had been paid to Mr. Algar and Tls. 1,900 in addition and that the costs of Algar had not yet been taxed. Mr. Hanson is now the sole registered owner of Lot B.C. 1395.

His Lordship—That is the only land in question?

Mr. Latter—Yes. In the month of January 1898, a man, named Fung Jack-fu who is the beneficiary owner of this land, and for whom Mr. Hanson, at that time in conjunction with the late Mr. Dowdall, was trustee, died. Before he died this man executed a document, which I don't quite know whether to call a will, but which was merely a direction perhaps, directing Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson to stand possessed of this land in the event of his death, in trust only to pay the rents thereof to the young man, until such time as the young man mentioned in the direction should attain the age of 30. The testator died as I have just stated in January, 1898, and the family, left at his death, as far as we are concerned, were three in number. There is an adopted son of Fu, who is named Fung Kang-sung, there is a wife named Fung Yang-su.

Mr. Hanson.—That is the grandmother of the young man.

His Lordship.—She is the wife of the deceased.

Mr. Latter.—Yes; and there is a grandson of the deceased, named Fung Hung-show, and for whom this property was, according to the direction to Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson, to be held in trust. I ask your Lordship's attention to one member of the family before I go on and that is the grandson, Show, because he seems to differ somewhat from the rest of humanity in possessing the wonderful faculty of preserving his youth. In the year 1900 he is referred to in a letter as being in the year 1898, 18 years of age, and according to that computation he would now be either 22 or 23 years old; but inasmuch as the last letter I have received from Messrs. Stokes and Platt referred to him as a boy and inasmuch as there is an allegation that he is an innocent and does not know what he is about, I ask your Lordship to take note of that. On the death of Fung Jack-fu his family appear to have been in somewhat embarrassed circumstances and this property was the obvious source to which they turned to get relief. The first dealing with this property that shows the embarrassment they were in was a sale to the Chinese firm of the name of Taikee in August, 1898. It was a sale of the property for Tls. 58,000; the interest of the firm of Taikee was subsequently transferred to Mr. Algar. I

have to refer to this transaction again, but say now that Mr. Algar subsequently sued Mr. Hanson for the deposit of Tls. 5,000 paid on the sale and recovered judgment.

His Lordship—That is out of our province.

Mr. Latter—Yes; I mention it as showing the family is embarrassed and as being the first time that the signatures of the family are placed on a document selling this land. It appears that the Tls. 5,000 paid on that account was not sufficient to relieve the family and in December, 1898, they executed a mortgage in blank to various creditors. That mortgage is in Court and is for the sum of Tls. 18,000.

The mortgage was read and it was pointed out that it was signed by Fung Kang-sung and the young man, Fung Hung-show.

His Lordship—Of course, the object of the deceased owner in putting this property in trust was to prevent these people from dealing with it and they are evidently trying to get round that.

Mr. Latter—I shall have to discuss that judgment of the Taotai, but there is nothing to show that under this mortgage the people to whom the property was mortgaged had any knowledge of the previous sale; indeed it rather appears from a letter that there was no such knowledge. (An extract from the letter in question was read.) This is the second dealing with this property in which there was no indication, but things were rather the other way, that the previous sale had been properly disclosed.

It seems, however, that even this loan and mortgage money of Tls. 18,000 was not sufficient to relieve the family and in July, 1899, there was a letter from Fung Hung-show to a man named Chin Chin-pu, which said that he (the writer) and his uncle had been arrested for debt and were in the Mixed Court. It requested Chin Chin-pu's aid to bail them out. The original of that letter is in Court; it is dated July, 1899.

(The letter was read.)

I attach a great deal of importance to that letter for the reason that, first of all, it shows that in Chinese law these two were considered as jointly responsible for all the trouble in which the family was; and secondly, quite apart from Chinese law, this letter is a request to Chin Chin-pu to pay money to release the young man personally. Thirdly, it is a clear establishment of Chin Chin-pu as an agent, for the young man to act on his behalf.

His Lordship: I don't see that it is a clear indication of him as an agent. It says in effect, "I am in gaol, will you please get me out;" that might be a request to any friend: "Will you please lend me £5 as I can't get out without it."

Mr. Latter—Chin Chin-pu went to a man named Su Pow-sung and asked him to raise the money required to get the young man out and mentioned this property, B. C. Lot 1395, as security for any money that was advanced and as being a property that, subject to the order of this Court, could be sold. After a good deal of negotiation, I take it, the price at which Su Pow-sung agreed to buy the property and get the young man out of prison was agreed to be Tls. 41,000, and on the 17th July, the first payment by Su Pow-sung to Chin chin-pu was made on account of the purchase money, amounting, putting it roughly, to Tls. 12,200. On the strength of this Chin Chin-pu goes to the Mixed Court and gives a bail bond for all the debts for which the young man and his uncle had been arrested, amounting altogether to Tls. 12,200 odd.

Now we may take it that at this time, the parties are agreed as to the sale of this property and I leave the subject of payment for a moment to follow the conduct of the young man in relation to the conveyance in the sale of this property. On the 12th of August, 1899, Fung

Hung-show and Chin Chin-pu go to the office of Browett and Ellis and give instructions that the conveyance has to be drawn up of this property. The young man was accompanied by Chin Chin-pu only. On the 19th August the conveyance is prepared by Browett and Ellis and Fung Hung-show, his grandmother and uncle go to the office to execute the conveyance. The conveyance is explained paragraph by paragraph in Chinese by Mr. Ellis's interpreter, Mr. Porter, and after fully understanding the whole of what is being done, Fung Hung-show signs his name at the bottom and the others sign an endorsement on the back, consenting to the sale. Having no doubt as to their right under Chinese law, the grandmother and uncle endorse the conveyance. The old lady was either old or illiterate and unable to sign her own name, and the grandson put a mark for her in her presence. This is the third time in which the three people have fixed their names to the sale or mortgage of this property without full disclosure of previous transactions. Neither Chin Chin-pu nor Su Pow-sung had any knowledge of the previous sale; they had knowledge of the mortgage only.

One more visit is paid to the office of Browett and Ellis, on the 31st of August, when Fung Hung-show goes with his uncle, and Mr. Porter writes out a direction to Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson to pay the rents to the firm of Ching Jack-kee on behalf of Fung Hung-show. Mr. Porter writes this out in English first of all and tells the young man the effect of the direction which is very short. The latter then writes, not at Mr. Porter's dictation, but of his own accord, a free translation, or similar direction in Chinese at the foot, signs it and sends it to Dowdall and Hanson.

I now turn to the payment of this sum of Tls. 41,000, and I take it, I shall be entitled to rely on the judgment of the Taotai in one case, as estoppel of this suit in which all the parties are the same, as estoppel to the deed of conveyance, in which the young man acknowledged the receipt of Tls. 41,000. Another receipt has apparently been lost, but I can prove by Mr. Porter that it has been seen. I wish this court to see the whole of this transaction and the way this money was paid. We have already called the man, Chin Chin-pu, who is now out of Shanghai, and examined him before this action. As to the payment of this sum of Tls. 41,000, which for the sake of convenience, falls into three sections. First of all, there is the payment of Tls. 18,000, which was made to redeem the mortgage I have already referred to, and the chief person who seems to have acted on behalf of the mortgagee and whose name is signed as witness to the mortgage is Fung Hung-show to whom this money appears principally to have been paid. He handed over at that time on behalf of the mortgagee, the title deeds and declaration of the trust and the deed cancelling the previous mortgage.

His Lordship—To whom.

Mr. Latter—To Pu.

His Lordship—Who now has it, I suppose?

Mr. Latter—Yes; that was the first payment of Tls. 18,000 and is in Court. The next section into which I divide the sum is one for the payment of Tls. 12,220. That is a payment of claims presented through the Mixed Court and this money was actually paid through the Mixed Court, which I take it is the fullest protection they can get. So far I have accounted for Tls. 30,220. The last payment is one of Tls. 11,000, on account of several claims dealt with in the evidence of Chin Chin-pu. With one exception, all these have been paid to various Chinese claimants; one is made to a foreign gentleman, viz. Tls. 900, to Mr. Jernigan, together with a separate payment of Tls. 149 to the same

man. If necessary, I shall call Mr. Jernigan, who has informed me that the Tls. 900 were paid to him as the result of an arbitration award.

Mr. Hanson—Is that all part of the Tls. 11,000?

Mr. Latter—Yes; this was an amount he awarded to the Fung family to pay, and the separate amount of Tls. 149 was his fee.

His Lordship—What is really the value of this property?

Mr. Hanson—It has gone up very much; I don't think there would be any difficulty in getting Tls. 80,000 for it, possibly more.

Mr. Latter—That is a brief account of the way in which the money was paid. I must now explain the name of the firm. It arose in this manner. Chin Chin-pu goes to Su Pow-sung, who is the original purchaser of the property, and Su Pow-sung had already the name for his business of Su Ching-kee. He carried on his piece goods business in the name of Ching Kee, and at first he intended to do this present transaction entirely as part of his own business, and let the vendor pay Pu the sum of Tls. 1,000, as commission. After the conveyance had been executed, Pu complained to Sung that owing to the claims of other commission agents, he had lost on it nearly the full amount of his commission, and asked if he could make any arrangement more fair to him. In consequence of that, Sung agreed to take Pu into partnership for this business, and it was the business that arose in this way that was called Ching Jack-kee.

His Lordship—Then Ching Jack-kee is really Sung and Pu.

Mr. Hanson—These names seem to be always changing.

His Lordship—It is a way they have.

Mr. Latter—This agreement (of partnership) is dated the same day as the date of the conveyance, that is to say, on the face of it the partnership begins on 19th August; but as a matter of fact the agreement between them was not executed until, I think, ten days later. They antedated it in order that they might include the sale of this property within the agreement.

His Lordship—But if the partnership agreement was 10 days later than the conveyance, how could the name of Ching Jack-kee appear on the conveyance.

Mr. Latter—Sung had taken this name for this business.

His Lordship—Before he took the other man into partnership?

Mr. Latter—Yes; then there comes the letter of 31st August, to which I have referred, to Dowdall and Hanson, requesting them to pay the rents to Browett and Ellis and this was forwarded on the 2nd September. I should mention there were several letters in addition to those mentioned in the evidence. Other directions were to pay various sums of money from Fung Hung-show to Pu. I have about eight of these at present and there were previously a great many more and they were returned to the young man after the conveyance was executed. The arrangement was that when the whole amount had been paid every one of these directions should be returned to him. After the letter of the 31st August had been sent to Dowdall and Hanson and they had refused to act on it, as admitted in the pleadings, Mixed Court proceedings were begun in connection with the property. Mr. Algar then became the assignee of the interest of Taiku.

His Lordship—Then Algar was the plaintiff.

Mr. Latter—Yes, and Ching Jack-kee came in as party. The Mixed Court decided that the sale to Mr. Algar had to be carried out, but Ching Jack-kee appealed against this decision to the Taotai, who ordered—(judgment put in) first that the property could not properly be sold, and further that the Tls. 41,000 paid by Ching Jack-kee and

the Tls. 5,000 by Algar be repaid. The Taotai also holds that Fung Hung-show was at fault in selling the property twice. The Taotai's judgment is a difficulty we all feel. But I ask your Lordship to put special weight to the decision given in the case, principally on the ground that in reality every one of the parties in this case with beneficiary interests at all is a Chinese subject. It appears from the pleadings that Mr. Hanson and Messrs. Stokes and Platt have no personal interests. And the Taotai has decided that this family are distinctly to blame on account of their dealings, and has ordered that whatever happens, the Tls. 41,000 and interest has to be repaid.

His Lordship—He first says that the property is not to be sold. This Court can well agree to that as it is carrying out the object of the testator. But the thing for us to decide is whether a way can be found to keep the property in the name of Fung Hung-show till he is 30 years old and at the same time provide for this debt. Is it not possible to do that by arbitration?

Mr. Latter—My Lord, I don't think so.

Mr. Hanson—If your Lordship decides as to what amount is really payable, it would be better to sell the property, as the rents are barely sufficient to pay the interest.

His Lordship—Something of that must be done, as this has been going on for years.

Mr. Latter—I propose that what should be done is that the Chinese authority should be followed, the land retained but that until Fung Hung-show is 30 the interest should be paid to plaintiff.

His Lordship—There is a difficulty in my mind about the Taotai's judgment, as he did not hear the defendant before giving his decision. I do not like to prejudice the case, but it occurs to me that I cannot accept a judgment which does not hear both sides.

Mr. Latter—I think it is questionable whether the Taotai's decision is not to be considered as that of a concurrent Court.

His Lordship—It is a long time since I looked up the point, but I think you will find cases of the English Courts refusing to give attention to French judgments for this very reason. On the other hand there is, I think, a recent decision of the Privy Council that a decision under Zanzibar law is to be taken into account in a case in the British Court there.

Mr. Hanson—If the Chinese Court had heard the parties it would have been an admissible judgment.

His Lordship—It would have to be proved as a foreign judgment and I should not take notice of it. But you might show that it should be treated otherwise in consequence of this recent decision of the Privy Council.

Mr. Hanson—That is a question of law.

Mr. Latter—In Zanzibar, I think, the Court of His Britannic Majesty was also the Court of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

His Lordship—What happened I think was that the Sultan of Zanzibar appealed to the King of England to appoint a judge in Zanzibar, who because of the authority of the Sultan, was told that as a Zanzibar judge he had to take judicial notice of Zanzibar law. But if you want me to enforce the Taotai's judgment, you will have to take it as a foreign judgment and will have to consider—or rather Mr. Hanson will have to consider—whether the fact of defendant not being heard will put it out of evidence.

Mr. Hanson—I admit that is the judgment.

His Lordship—But the question is whether it is to be enforced here.

Mr. Latter—I will take that point if it arises later on. However that may be, the Taotai's judgment was clearly followed in the Algar suit and I simply mention it as one of the facts to weigh in

this case. All the parties before the Court, except the Trustees, were in that suit. And the Trustees were interested through the beneficiaries. The first prayer in the present case is that the interest of this property be paid to the plaintiff until the young man is 30 years of age, and that they be directed to transfer the property to him. We have an alternative, which is practically an offer of settlement, that if the Tls. 41,000, with interest, be paid to us, the property shall be sold and the money furnished in that way. Those are the terms which we are willing to agree to.

Mr. Hanson—I don't quite understand what is being claimed. This is rather different from what is mentioned in the claim. The Taotai has said there cannot be a sale; plaintiff is only entitled to ask for what has been paid to be repaid.

Mr. Latter—We ask for an account of rents and that they shall be paid to plaintiff till the young man is of age (30).

This concluded Counsel's opening remarks and evidence was called.

Mr. Francis Ellis, solicitor, of the firm of Browett and Ellis, was sworn and examined by Mr. Latter. He remembered Fung Hung-show coming to the office on the 13th August, 1899. He came to give certain instructions to prepare a conveyance of B.C. Lot 1395 to a certain Chinese subject. The conveyance produced was the one drawn by witness. To the best of his recollection, he himself drew the endorsement on the back; or it might have been drawn by Mr. Porter and approved by him. It was signed on the 19th August, when there were present in the office, the young man, the vendor, his uncle and an aged woman who was represented to be his grandmother; to the best of his knowledge, she was his grandmother. The undertaking to transfer the property was in witness's own handwriting. The document was explained in his presence to the young man by Mr. Porter, sentence by sentence, and he appeared to understand absolutely what he was doing. There was no sign of reluctance on his part. Witness was also present when the letter of 31st August was signed. He wrote to Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson, enclosing that letter, on the 2nd September.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hanson, witness said that in his visits to witness's offices, Fung Hung-show was generally, but not always, accompanied by Chin Chin-pu, Mr. Hanson's compradore. No money was paid over, in respect of the consideration of Tls. 41,000, in witness's presence, but it was admitted that apparently money had been received. Witness understood Ching Jack-kee to be the same person as Su Pow-sung. The conveyance was also stated to be signed by Ching Jack-kee.

His Lordship—Who was the individual who actually signed this?

Witness—I really forget; it is more than three years ago. Su Pow-sung came several times and he may have signed it.

Mr. Hanson—Chin Chin-pu under cross-examination in the Mixed Court said he signed the document.

Mr. Latter—That is correct. Su Pow-sung was away from Shanghai at the time.

His Lordship—(After examining the document.) There is a name of the partnership and there is also the private mark of an individual which can be identified.

Mr. John C. Porter, interpreter and clerk to Messrs. Browett & Ellis, examined by Mr. Latter, said that Chin Chin-pu, Mr. Hanson's compradore, came with the young man, Fung Hung-show, on the 12th August, 1899. Pu gave witness instructions to prepare a conveyance for the sale of the property B. C. Lot 1395. The young man was present and heard all that was said. Witness took them in to see Mr. Ellis. They came again after the conveyance had been engrossed. Witness sent over to tell Pu that the conveyance was ready and they came with the uncle and grandmother on the 19th August.

His Lordship—Did you not think it curious that Dowdall and Hanson's compradore should come to you to draw a conveyance?

Witness—No, my Lord; he came with the young man. We frequently did work for Pu.

In further answer to Mr. Latter, witness added that he explained the meaning of the conveyance. He read it over paragraph by paragraph and translated it into Chinese. Fung understood it perfectly and raised no objection to it. He signed the document in witness's presence. The others said nothing about it before they signed. The endorsement on the back was signed by the uncle and the old lady. The grandmother put a mark and the young man signed her name. Witness did not see the uncle try to persuade the young man to sign; it never occurred to him that Fung was unwilling to do so. Nothing was said to witness of any previous sale, and when he drew the conveyance he had no knowledge of any such sale. About the end of the month, the young man came again. Witness then wrote out in English a direction to Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson to pay over the rents to Browett and Ellis. Witness translated this to the young man and he signed it. (The paper in question was handed up to His Lordship.) The young man wrote the Chinese portion himself; it was not written at witness's dictation. The paper was returned some months afterwards. Witness also remembered seeing a receipt for Tls. 41,000 written in Chinese, signed by Fung Hung-show.

Mr. Latter explained that this receipt had been lost and he was obliged therefore to call secondary evidence of it.

Witness added that on the 23rd October, 1899, he wrote a letter, signed by Mr. Ellis (letter produced), acknowledging the receipt of this Chinese receipt for Tls. 41,000 signed by Fung Hung-show. The receipt came in November, 1899; it was wanted in connection with this property and the proceedings in the Mixed Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macleod, witness said the first time the young man came, Pu was with him; he was also with him later on, when the letter was signed. Only on one or two occasions he came without Pu. Witness asked him to write the Chinese direction to Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson but did not dictate the wording.

The rest of the day was occupied by Mr. Latter in examination of the plaintiff as to a number of documents connected with the transactions which passed between the plaintiff and Chin Chin-pu over the conveyance to the plaintiff of the property for Tls. 41,000, of which sum plaintiff said he paid Tls. 36,700.

The examination had not concluded when the Court adjourned until the next afternoon.

11th December.

When the Court re-assembled, Mr. Latter put in, as further exhibits, an office copy of the judgment of this Court in the suit of Algar v. Hanson, and also a letter from Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill, addressed to Messrs. Drummond and White Cooper, on 22nd January, 1901, with reference to the age of the young man in 1898.

Su Pow-sung's evidence in chief was continued. In addition to the petition of withdrawal from suits in the Mixed Court mentioned on the previous day, there was another petition for Tls. 280, and the money was still in the Court. Fung Hung-show got his original title in the property from his grandfather's will, which stipulated that it should not be transferred from him till he reached the age of 30. Witness first became aware of this restriction when he was about to buy the property, and Chin Chin-pu told him he would try and manage the transfer, by getting an order in the Mixed Court on Mr. Han-

son. Chin Chin-pu told him that three persons would sign the bill of sale. He was told the land brought in Tls. 3,900 per year gross, and Tls. 3,300 or Tls. 3,400 per year net. The first offer witness made for the property was Tls. 39,000, which was subsequently increased to Tls. 40,000. That offer was declined, and two days afterwards Pu came to witness and said that Fung Hung-show wanted Tls. 40,000 net, and that the commission of Tls. 1,000 must be an extra. Witness did not know who the commission was for, but believed it was to be divided between several persons. Pu, he thought, was to get some share of it. Witness subsequently paid Tls. 36,700 on deeds and receipts already before the Court. The first of these documents was handed in by Pu during the 6th moon. They were the title deeds and declaration of trust, also an insurance policy and a deed cancelling the previous mortgage. In the 7th moon witness went to Ningpo, and was there on the 14th day. Before that he had given Chin Chin-pu authority to sign his name. When he returned from Ningpo he received from Chin Chin-pu, Fung Hung-show's orders to pay, and also his bills on the bill of sale; also a letter signed by Show written to Mr. Hanson, requesting him to pay the rents to witness. It was the 19th of the 7th moon when he returned from Ningpo, and these documents were given him four or five days afterwards. The letter to Dowdall and Hanson came eight or nine days afterwards. The deed of partnership between witness and Pu was ante-dated on the 24th day of the 7th moon.

His Lordship—You knew when you bought the land that it could not be transferred till Show was 30 years old; what did you expect to do with it?

Witness—When I found that out, I did not want to buy, but Pu told me he would try and manage the transfer.

By Mr. Latter—The knowledge of this affected my offer, and reduced the price.

His Lordship remarked that witness would only be getting 7 per cent on his money.

Mr. Latter—The property has gone up in value.

Mr. Hanson—It was actually purchased by Mr. Algar for Tls. 58,000.

Witness did not know whether Pu had any more of these "orders to pay," but he understood they had all been returned to Fung Hung-show. He had been given a receipt for the Tls. 41,000, but he handed it to Mr. Ellis, from whom he had not received a tael. Witness had not heard, when the property was offered to him, that it had been already sold to somebody else. No summons was served on him in the Mixed Court case, to which he was not a party.

Mr. Hanson—In the Mixed Court the case resolved itself into which had the priority in this property, witness or Algar.

Witness said although he was not a party in the Mixed Court case he appealed against the decision there as it was against his interest. Mr. Ellis did not intervene in those proceedings till they were nearly finished. Recently witness had some conversation with Fung Hung-show with regard to the payment of this Tls. 41,000. Show had admitted that that money was paid on those occasions of which the first was in the 6th moon of this year and the second time four or five days ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hanson, witness said it was finally settled between him and Pu to buy this property on the 8th day of the 6th moon. There was no written contract to sell but Tls. 6,000 was paid as bargain money. The only written document was the conveyance. Witness paid the large sum without definite document because the title deeds

and papers were to be given him in a few days. He trusted Pu, who was compradore to Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson. Witness knew a little about land and had had a good many transactions. Tls. 41,000 would have been a cheap price for the land if it had not been for the risk in regard to the transfer. That was a certain chance depending on the order of this Court. There was not really much risk as he bought this on an 8 per cent rental, which had been promised him by Pu. Witness had not had any earlier transactions in the name of Ching Jack-kee. He remembered that it was the 24th day of the 7th moon when Pu applied for a share in this business, because he paid Pu Tls. 4,700 when the partnership was arranged. He admitted Pu into partnership because he had represented that he was not getting anything out of the business and the Tls. 1,000 named as commission were paid out to others. Witness paid Tls. 36,700 of the total sum to Fung Hung-show and Chin Chin-pu paid the balance.

An account was put in showing the details of these payments by witness Pu.

Witness said, in further cross-examination, that he remembered bringing a suit against Mr. Hanson in the Mixed Court and that it was appealed to the Taotai, who gave judgment in October, 1900. That judgment had not been acted upon by witness because the Taotai stated that the matter should be settled by the middleman, who was the compradore, Pu. Witness admitted that he had had the young man Fung Hung-show locked up in the Mixed Court, because he could get no reply from him after four or five months. Fung had been locked up from that time till the beginning of the present suit because he refused to admit the receipt of the Tls. 41,000. Witness remembered attending the Supreme Court in October last year, before Chief Justice Wilkinson, when he undertook that the young man should be bailed out. Fung was not let out because security was not forthcoming. Witness had chosen to come to this Court now because Fung had at last admitted the receipt of the Tls. 41,000; formerly he would only admit Tls. 3,900.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macleod, witness said that all Pu told him about the property was that Show was paid up, and locked up, and wanted to be rid of it. He knew nothing beside this when he decided to buy.

His Lordship—This is all humbug; of course a man would not give Tls. 41,000 without knowing something about the property.

Mr. Macleod asked how it was that Pu was given a half share in the partnership, seeing that he only paid Tls. 3,600 and witness paid Tls. 36,700.

Witness replied that Pu asked for half a share and was given it.

Mr. Macleod also asked questions as to the dates and times on which the several payments, making up the Tls. 41,000, were made.

Mr. Latter pointed out that a statement as to those dates was already before the Court, and re-examined on the point.

His Lordship remarked at last that all these documents ought really to be gone into by a Chinese expert. He was practically called upon to say whether the Chinese notes put in were what they purported to be or not. He could not tell himself, but that they were simply written out and handed to him.

Mr. Latter remarked that no evidence had been raised against them. He had covered all his opening statements by the original documents, which were the best possible evidence. They had not been challenged as forgeries.

His Lordship said that if he could decide the case without assistance he would do so, but if he found it depended on the

value to be given to certain Chinese documents, he should have to call in assistance, or require further evidence.

Mr. Latter said he would call all the Bank managers.

His Lordship hoped that would not be necessary.

Mr. Latter intimated that with this reservation, his evidence was completed, and the Court adjourned till the next afternoon.

12th December.

The defence was opened.

Mr. Hanson, who described himself as the surviving defendant, said that shortly after the death of the testator in 1898, the young man, his grandmother, and two Chinese, elders of the family, asked that the property should be sold to pay off some of the debts incurred by the uncle. A Chinese document, which he understood to be a petition to the Mixed Court apply for the sale of the property, was handed to him. Chin Chin-pu was present at this time.

Mr. Latter objected to the statement made as to the uncle being in debt being accepted as evidence. The uncle was not present when it was made.

His Lordship said that Mr. Hanson could say what was said to him if it was a family affair.

Mr. Latter replied that the statement might not have been true.

His Lordship said that he believed there was no doubt whatever that the uncle was in debt. It was perfectly well-known that he was in debt, and that was the point of the case. The uncle being in debt, and the property being there, the Chinese officials took the view that this property must go in order to pay part of the uncle's debt. If that was decided by the officials in so many words, he should be glad to accept it as Chinese law.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Hanson said that he replied that he could not do anything in the matter of the transfer of the property without an order from the Supreme Court. Nothing more at that time was done in the matter. In 1899 it was reported to him that there was a prospect of the property being seized, and so he and Mr. Dowdall took steps to secure the property, and collect the rents on behalf of the family. A letter was afterwards received from Messrs. Browett and Ellis asking for a transfer of the property, and three days later Messrs. Stokes and Platts requested that the property should be transferred to their client, Mr. Algar, to whom the property had been sold. This he and Mr. Dowdall refused to do, and as a result there were proceedings in the Mixed Court, and the Magistrate decided that Mr. Algar's contract should be carried out. Having secured that, Mr. Algar brought a suit against them asking for an order to secure to him the transfer of the property. Mr. Ching Jack-kee was made a party to these proceedings. Shortly afterwards Mr. Ching Jack-kee instituted a suit against himself and Mr. Dowdall, and both suits were set aside pending Mr. Ching Jack-kee's appeal to the Taotai. Although no actual decision was given by the Taotai at that time, he gave a written judgment.

Counsel detailed the proceedings which followed, which have been reported from time to time in the "North-China Herald."

The young Chinese, to whom the property descended, was called by Mr. Macleod to give evidence. He said that he desired to sell the property because his uncle owed a great many debts and he wished to pay them. He owed no debts himself. The widow, the uncle, and himself were an undivided family.

His Lordship remarked that if this were so the members of the family were jointly responsible for the debts of each.

The witness, continuing, said that an offer of Tls. 58,000 from a Chinese mer-

chant named Fok-kee was accepted for the property, Tls. 5,000 being paid on account, but the purchaser required the legal transfer of the property before he paid the remainder of the purchase money. Witness was twenty years of age. The first communication as to the transaction with Chin Chin-pu was to the effect that an effort should be made to sell the property. He told Chin Chin-pu about the transaction with the Chinese merchant, Fok-kee, and Chin Chin-pu told him that he would arrange the sale. He replied that Fok-kee would not agree to this, but Chin Chin-pu asked that he should trust him in the matter. Chin Chin-pu said that he would pay Tls. 5,000 to Fok-kee, and then arrange for witness's release from gaol. Chin Chin-pu secured his release, and told him that he had found a purchaser. They then went to Messrs. Browett and Ellis's office, where he signed a deed of conveyance. After the debtors had all been paid, he received a balance of a little over a thousand taels. He received several payments to cancel debts on behalf of a member of the family; some of the money he spent himself.

Cross-examined—He approved of the manner in which the money had been spent. It was all the same if paid for him or his uncle. He said this because his grandfather said that the debts must be paid out of this money. If he had been able to show that there was no liability on the property for these debts he would have taken steps to be released from prison. According to Chinese law a half of the property had to go towards the payment of his uncle's debts. He remembered the sale of the property to Fok-kee, and knew what he was doing perfectly well. He put his signature to the sale. That was in August, 1898. He remembered in December, 1898, executing a mortgage of this property, and the signature (produced) was his own. There was a scheme for consolidating the whole of the family debts and paying them off. When he went to Messrs. Browett and Ellis's offices, he was quite willing to sign the conveyance. In the Chinese Court he might have told an untruth. Previous to this case he had been telling untruths. He signed orders to pay more than Tls. 30,000, at the time he was satisfied that all the debts he was responsible for had been paid.

Further remarks were made by Mr. Hanson, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Latter, but as it was dark, and a sufficiency of artificial light not available, no report could be taken.

Judgment was reserved.

Shanghai, 10th December.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,

Acting Chief Justice.

SAW HUE-KEE v. HARVIE AND THOMAS,

Judgment.

His Lordship this morning delivered the following judgment in the above case:—

In this case I find that on 20th March, 1900, plaintiff bought through the defendant firm two cases of Galatea stripes, costing with interest for extension of time on the bill of exchange Tls. 163.14, and that this amount was paid by the plaintiff through the defendants to the Bank of China and Japan which was financing the transaction. On the 28th September, 1900, plaintiff paid to the defendants a sum of Tls. 22 to be used on his behalf as margin for the Bank on extending the time for meeting this bill. The bill having been ultimately met, this sum of Tls. 22 became repayable by the Bank to the plaintiff. In an account rendered on 22nd November, 1900, by the Bank to the plaintiff, it is stated that the sum of Tls. 22 is "retained as margin on other unpaid bills." The defendants were not parties to the bill, which was drawn by the shippers in England on the plaintiff.

The Bank must clearly account to the plaintiff for the Tls. 22, or the defendants must do so if they have received this money from the Bank. It was not proved that there was a custom requiring the defendants to recover from the Bank on behalf of the plaintiff, but the nature of the transaction would certainly seem to make it reasonable that the defendants should continue their agency so far as to recover this sum if requested.

In regard to the Tls. 75, it was proved that that sum was paid by the plaintiff to the defendants on the 13th December, 1900, by a native bank order entered in the plaintiffs' Chinese account book as for payment to the Bank of China and Japan for margin on a flannellette contract. It is also proved that defendants did pay this sum to the Bank as margin. How the Bank dealt therewith does not appear. Here, as in the other case, the Bank ought to account to the plaintiff for this sum of Tls. 75, or the defendants, if they have received it from the Bank.

Since it has neither been shown that the defendants have received from the Bank these two sums of Tls. 22 and Tls. 75, nor that the defendants are under any legal duty to recover these sums on the plaintiffs' behalf, there must be judgment for the defendants. However, considering that the defendant, Thomas, was not prepared to swear that his firm might not have been credited with these two sums by the Bank, I think there should be no order as to costs.

In opening this case, Counsel for the plaintiff said that this suit had been brought at the suggestion of the Magistrate and Assessor of the Mixed Court in order to assist them in a suit there pending. If, as I am afraid, this judgment prove of no service to the Mixed Court, it will be because the question the Magistrate and Assessor wished to have determined was not by the pleadings made an issue in this suit. I am always anxious to assist the Mixed Court as comity requires, and I would therefore suggest that it would have been better if the parties had agreed to state for trial a clear question of fact or of law under Rules 1-9 of our Rules of Court.

Shanghai, 12th December.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Acting Chief Justice.

A. JOHNSFORD and E. L. ALLEN
v. M. R. HOWARD and A. WILSON.

Mr. J. E. Teesdale (Messrs. Stokes and Platt) appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. A. Bidoulec for the defendant, Mary Rose Howard; and Mr. Wilson was not represented by counsel.

Plaintiffs' petition set forth as under:—

1.—The said Alfred Johnsford and Ernest Lee Allen are the present trustees, and the defendant, Alfred Wilson, the original trustee, of the indenture of settlement more particularly referred to in clause 2 of this petition. The defendant, Mary Rose Howard, is a British subject, the widow of the above-named George Howard, deceased, and one of the "cestuique trustent" under such indenture of settlement. The defendant Alfred Wilson, of Shanghai aforesaid, land and commission agent, is a British subject and the original trustee under the said indenture of settlement.

2.—By the above-mentioned voluntary deed of settlement the above-named George Howard for the consideration therein mentioned granted, assigned, conveyed and confirmed unto the above-named Alfred Wilson, four pieces or parcels of land registered in the register kept at the British Consulate General as B.C. Lots 1948, 1953, 1964 and 2268 upon trust for one Neo Pau and his three children by her during the life of the said

George Howard, as therein mentioned and after his death upon trust as regards the income and capital of the funds, subject to the trusts of the settlement, upon the trusts therein mentioned, and it was thereby agreed that all real and personal property (if any) not therein-before settled to which the said George Howard should become entitled whether in possession, reversion, remainder or otherwise (except jewels, trinkets, ornaments of the person, plate, linen, china, furniture, pictures, prints, books and articles of the like nature) should be assured and transferred to the trustees of the said settlement upon the trusts therein mentioned. And it was also agreed that if the said Alfred Wilson, or any trustee or trustees to be appointed as therein provided, should die or desire to be discharged or refuse or become incapable to act then and in every such case it should be lawful for the said George Howard, in his life time, and after his death, for the surviving or continuing trustee, to appoint a new trustee or new trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees so dying, or being desirous of being discharged or becoming incapable to act as therein aforesaid. And upon any such appointment the trust property should (if and so far as the nature thereof or other circumstances should require or admit) be transferred so that the same might be vested in the trustee or trustees for the time being.

3.—The marriage between the said George Howard and the said Nee Pau, otherwise known as Mary Rose Howard, was duly solemnised on the 21st day of January 1901.

4.—The said George Howard died intestate at Shanghai aforesaid on the 13th day of January 1902 and letters of administration to his estate and effects were, on the 6th day of February, 1902, granted to the said Mary Rose Howard by this Court.

5.—The said George Howard did not during his life time revoke or alter the trusts declared in the said indenture of settlement.

6.—The whole of the personal estate of the said George Howard (except jewelry, trinkets, ornaments of the person, linen, china, furniture, pictures, prints, books and articles of the like nature) consisted of the moneys and shares specified in the 1st schedule to an indenture dated the 3rd day of May 1902 and more particularly referred to in clause 8 hereof.

7.—At the date of the death of the said George Howard there were only three children by him and the said Mary Rose Howard who survived him, namely, Ellen, Kate and Rosie Howard who are still alive and are all living in Shanghai.

8.—By an indenture dated the 3rd day of May 1902 and made between the said Alfred Wilson of the one part and one of the petitioners, the said Alfred Johnsford, of the other part, the said Alfred Wilson, in exercise of the said power of appointment of new trustees, contained in the said indenture of settlement, appointed the said Alfred Johnsford to be a new trustee in his place and declared that all and singular the hereditaments, things in action, moneys, and property subject to the trusts of the said indenture of settlement and the right to receive and recover all such things in action and all other moneys and property which were then or were liable to be comprised in and made subject to the trusts thereof should vest in the said Alfred Johnsford according to the nature of the property for all the estate and interest therein of the said Alfred Wilson and upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisions of the said indenture of settlement, and it was thereby declared that the said Alfred Johnsford should hold such lots of land and moneys and properties, specified in the 1st schedule thereto (being

the real and personal estate of the said George Howard, which he by the said indenture of settlement had agreed to settle upon the trusts thereof), after payment of the liabilities specified of the 2nd schedule thereto upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisions upon which the same ought to be held by virtue of the said indenture of settlement.

9.—By an indenture dated the 16th day of May 1902 and made between the said Alfred Johnsford of the one part and the above-named petitioner, Ernest Lee Allen, of the other part, supplemental to the said indenture of settlement and to the said indenture of the appointment of a new trustee, the said Alfred Johnsford, in exercise of the aforesaid power of appointment of new trustees, contained in the said indenture of settlement appointed the said Ernest Lee Allen to be a new trustee of the said indenture of settlement and declared that all and singular, the hereditaments, things in action, moneys and property subject to the trusts of the said indenture of settlement and the right to receive and recover all such things in action and all other moneys and property which then were or were liable to be comprised in and made subject to the trusts thereof should vest in the said Alfred Johnsford and the said Ernest Lee Allen, according to the nature of the property for all the estate and interest therein of the said Alfred Johnsford and upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisions of the said indenture of settlement and that the said Alfred Johnsford and Ernest Lee Allen should hold the said lots of land and moneys and property then subject to the trusts of the said indenture of settlement upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisions upon which the same ought to be held by virtue thereof.

10.—Ever since the 3rd day of May 1902 when the said Alfred Johnsford executed the indenture of that date by which he became the new trustee of the said indenture of settlement in the place of the said Alfred Wilson he, the said Alfred Johnsford, never received the B. C. title deeds for the said 4 lots of land, although application had been made to the said Alfred Wilson, and searches were made among the papers of the late George Howard, but no trace of them could be found until it was discovered that they were in the possession of the said Mary Rose Howard, who has since that time refused to hand them over to the trustees or to permit the said 4 lots to be transferred into the names of the said Alfred Johnsford and Ernest Lee Allen, although the other property subject to the trusts of the said indenture of settlement has been duly transferred into their names.

11.—The land and property now subject to the trusts of the said indenture of settlement consist of the following namely:—

Land called for under deed of settlement, viz. B. C. Lots 1948, 1953, 1964 and 2268 still standing in the books kept at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, for the registration of land in the name of the said Alfred Wilson, the late trustee.

Residence No. 27, Ward Road, erected on B. C. Lot 1953 aforesaid in course of erection (the contract for which was made by the said George Howard before his death).

Six Municipal Debentures (Loan Tls. of 1902) of Tls. 1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent, allotted at 103, costing 6,180.00
Balance of current account at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to date 1,496.91
One share Central Stores, Ltd.
Four shares Hall and Holtz, Ltd.
Two shares Hall and Holtz, Ltd. (applied for).

Twenty shares Raub Australian Gold Mining Co.

12.—Your petitioners have endeavoured in every way to obtain new trustees of the said indenture of settlement in order that your petitioners may be relieved from the trusts thereof, but they have been entirely unsuccessful in finding some suitable person.

13.—It is intended that the judicial trustees shall receive such remuneration as the Court may direct.

Your petitioners therefore pray:—

(a) That Harold Frederick King, Acting Assistant Judge of this Court, and John Charles Edward Douglas, Registrar of this Court, may be appointed judicial trustees of the said indenture of settlement in the place of ourselves, the said Alfred Johnford and Ernest Lee Allen.

(b) That the defendant, Mary Rose Howard, be ordered to forthwith hand over to the said Harold Frederick King and John Charles Edward Douglas the said B. C. title deeds for the said 4 lots of land Nos. 1948, 1953, 1964 and 2268 and any other deeds, documents, papers and instruments, whether negotiable or non-negotiable, relating to the property, subject to the trusts of the said indenture of settlement.

(c) That the said defendant, Alfred Wilson, be ordered to transfer at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General at Shanghai aforesaid the said B. C. Lots Nos. 1948, 1953, 1964 and 2268 standing registered at such Consulate in his name into the names of the said Harold Frederick King and John Charles Edward Douglas and to execute all such deeds, documents, and registers as may be necessary to give due effect to such transfer.

(d) That the said 4 lots of land, the stocks, funds, shares, securities and cash and all other, if any, the land, hereditaments, stocks, funds, shares, securities, cash and property of whatever nature or kind sover belonging or in any way subject to the trusts of the said indenture may vest in the said Harold Frederick King and John Charles Edward Douglas as such judicial trustees as aforesaid for all the estate to which the said Alfred Wilson, Alfred Johnford and Ernest Lee Allen are entitled therein by virtue of the said indenture of settlement or otherwise howsoever.

(e) That your petitioners may be directed to pay to the said Harold Frederick King and the said John Charles Edward Douglas the said sums of cash after payment thereof of their charges in relation to the trust and in connection with the present application.

(f) That your petitioners may have such further or other relief as to this Court may seem meet.

To this the defendant, Mrs. Howard, put in the following answer:—

1.—The said Mary Rose Howard is not aware that the original trustee, the said Alfred Wilson, a co-defendant to this petition, is a British subject.

2.—The said George Howard held no power of and from the defendant to deal with any of the several lots hereinafter enumerated. The lots in question were purchased with the defendant's own money of her brother-in-law, the late James Eveleigh and others, and before a marriage had been solemnized between the defendant and the said George Howard. It is true that the defendant, then not being a British subject, could hold no land under a Consular title deed in her own name. The defendant handed all the deeds now in her possession to the late George Howard for the purpose of having same transferred into the name of the said George Howard. The said George Howard, without the knowledge and consent of the defendant, employed the said Alfred Wilson as his agent in this matter. Subsequently

it became known to the defendant that the deeds, instead of being registered in the name of the said George Howard, were in the name of the said Alfred Wilson. The said George Howard upon being requested by the defendant to give a reason why the deeds were not in his own name but in the name of the said Alfred Wilson, replied that he, the said George Howard, being a Municipal servant, a *as such*, could hold no land in his own name, and was therefore compelled to employ an agent.

3.—It is true that a marriage between the said defendant and the said George Howard was solemnized on the 21st day of January, 1901.

4.—It is true that the said George Howard died at Shanghai on the 13th day of January, 1902, and letters of administration to his estate, without a will, were granted to Mary Rose Howard, the defendant, in His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court on the 6th day of February, 1902.

5.—The defendant is not aware that the said George Howard during his life-time, did execute a deed of settlement.

6.—The defendant had no opportunity given her to ascertain what the personal estate of the said George Howard consisted of and amounted to, except and so far as a letter written to her by Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper, dated the 19th day of February, 1902, discloses as follows:—

As you have now been granted letters of administration of the personal estate of your late husband, we put in writing for your guidance the general position:—

a. Your husband left personal estate of the value of rather more than Tls. 13,400, and real estate consisting of 4 lots of land in Hongkew, the value of which is estimated to be about Tls. 10,000.00.

b. The whole of the above property, except the furniture, clothes, ornaments and household effects, are settled. The excepted articles belong to you absolutely. The other property will be invested in the names of trustees for the benefit of yourself and your children.

c. The amount available for investment after paying for the house which is being built, will be about Tls. 18,000.00, assuming the land sells as is anticipated.

d. The income of this Tls. 18,000.00 at 6% will be about Tls. 1,080.00 per annum, say Tls. 90 per month, and you will have the house to live in rent free.

e. It is proposed to invest the money as and when collected in first-rate securities, such as debentures of the leading Companies and on mortgage.

f. Your own quarter-share of which you will receive the income can, if you wish it be kept distinct from the shares of your children.

g. If you marry again you will lose all benefit in the money.

7. It is true there are still three children who are alive and are all living in Shanghai.

8. The defendant is not aware if any and what arrangements were made between the said Alfred Wilson and the said Alfred Johnford and Ernest Lee Allen, or in what way $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the available funds have been invested, what liabilities, and how they have been discharged.

9. To the best of the defendant's knowledge, all the property of the said George Howard is now in the possession of the said Alfred Johnford and Ernest Lee Allen.

10.—It is not true that searches were made for the title deeds among the papers of the said George Howard; all such papers, whether of a private nature or otherwise, including the title deeds, are and have been in the possession of the defendant for a number of years, and the defendant herself disclosed this fact to the said Alfred Johnford, and further that the deeds in question are her private property, and as such she, the defendant, declined to part with them.

11.—The deeds now in possession of the defendant are as follows:—

B.C. Lot 1948, B.C. lot 1953 and B.C. lot 1964, originally in the name of the late James Eveleigh, and B.C. lots 2268 and 2428, originally in the names of Messrs. C. Hanson and the said Alfred Wilson, but now all standing in the books kept for registration of land in His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General in the name of the said Alfred Wilson.

The defendant has not been consulted, nor has she consented to the purchase of any Municipal 6 per cent debentures paying for same 3 per cent bonus or premium, or any other shares.

The defendant therefore prays:—

1.—That the question of the Deed of Settlement be enquired into.

2.—That the ownership of the land be also enquired into.

3.—That the said Alfred Wilson be ordered to re-transfer the deeds for the five lots now standing in his name on the Land Register of His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General into the name of the defendant.

4.—That the said Alfred Wilson be ordered to furnish to this Court a detailed list of all his land transactions with the said George Howard.

5.—That the said deeds be kept in the custody of this Court until the question of ownership has been decided by the Court.

6.—That the defendant to this petition, the said Mary Rose Howard, may have such further or other relief as to this Court may seem meet.

No answer was filed by the defendant Wilson.

His Lordship said the indenture of settlement seemed of the ordinary kind; he suggested that time would be saved if Counsel would settle exactly what the issues in dispute were.

Mr. Teesdale said he should like to go into a little back history, preliminary to the case as well.

Mr. Bidoulac remarked that the answer filed by defendant, Mrs. Howard, was not drawn up by an advocate and he should want to deal with that in his address to the Court.

His Lordship said he should read the answer, but he had a great deal to do lately and had not been able to go through it as yet.

Mr. Teesdale then explained that this was an application under the Additional Trustees Act of 1896, sections 1 and 3. He would first deal with the deed of settlement made by the late Mr. George Howard; that deed (now handed in) had been admitted by Mr. Bidoulac and need not be strictly proved. Attached to the deed was a paragraph relative to the appointment of trustees, to which he would draw His Lordship's attention. The deed was dated 1st June, 1897. Mr. Howard, who was well known as the Chief Inspector of Police in Shanghai, was the purchaser of certain property as stated in the settlement which he executed, settling this property, four lots of land registered in the British Consulate, in trust for his wife and three children.

His Lordship—Were these lots registered in his own name?

Mr. Teesdale—No, in the name of the defendant, Wilson.

His Lordship—Who admits he was a trustee?

Mr. Bidoulac—He will admit that he eventually accepted the trust when the deed was executed, but he knew nothing about it at the time and it was only afterwards to oblige Mr. Howard that he consented to allow his name to stand.

Mr. Teesdale went on to say that there was also a covenant by Mr. Howard, covenanting that all property other than the four lots of land, which would be part of his estate at death, was to be included in the trust. Mr. Howard was not married at the time the settlement was made; he was married on the 21st January, 1901. The power of appointing trustees was absolutely in favour of Mr. Wilson; there-

was to be no prior assent on the part of the beneficiaries. Mr. Howard died on the 30th January, 1902, and his will was the subject of an action in the Supreme Court. Eventually the estate was wound up, and Mrs. Howard was appointed administratrix of the estate.

His Lordship—She was not executrix? Mr. Bidoulac—No, the will was set aside.

Mr. Teesdale continued—The personal property not within the covenant was to be handed over, through Mr. Wilson, to the next appointed trustee. Mr. Wilson, he believed, at that time had considerable trouble in connection with the winding up of the estate, as far as the trust was concerned, and he was interviewed several times by Mrs. Howard, who said she was dissatisfied with the way in which the winding up proceeded. Mr. Wilson eventually refused to act any longer, and it became necessary to appoint a new trustee. At that time Mrs. Howard was his (Mr. Teesdale's) client, and many of the facts were within his personal knowledge.

Mr. Bidoulac objected to anything between solicitor and client, as privileged.

His Lordship pointed out that this was not a jury case, and he had to get at the facts as he best could.

Mr. Bidoulac claimed privilege in any case for anything that passed between his client and Mr. Teesdale.

His Lordship observed that that course might produce in his mind an idea that Mr. Bidoulac was trying to shut out evidence. He was, of course, quite entitled to raise a general objection now, and where any particular question was raised he could object to it being answered. Meanwhile Mr. Teesdale had better avoid details.

Mr. Teesdale, resuming, said that eventually Mr. Johnson agreed to act as trustee, and in April last the trust property and deeds were handed over, with the exception of the four lots of land named in the petition. At that time the title deeds of that property could not be found, which was the subject matter of considerable correspondence between Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper and himself. The next thing was the taking into the trust of Mr. Allen, who was appointed a trustee jointly with Mr. Johnson. Still the title deeds could not be found, until ultimately it was discovered that they were in possession of Mrs. Howard, who had not only these four title deeds but those of another lot, which adjoined one of the lots, viz., 2,428, and which was not referred to in the settlement, but which from the action of the late Mr. Howard, was evidently intended to be included in the settlement. Whether that was so or not did not affect matters very much, owing to the fact that that lot would come, in any case, within the covenant, which provided for "all other properties."

Mr. Bidoulac maintained that this meant other personal property, such as stocks, funds, and shares.

His Lordship—Who bought the land?

Mr. Bidoulac—We say we bought the land: the main issue is whether we bought and whether Mr. Howard had any right to dispose of our property. That is the sole issue as to the land, and there is another similar issue as to the money, shares, and securities.

Mr. Teesdale contended that all Mr. Howard's property was intended to be included within the settlement, whether at the time of settlement or at his death. When the location of the title deeds was discovered, Mrs. Howard made application to Mr. Wilson to transfer the properties, but he refused to transfer them to any one but the new trustees. She also interviewed the present plaintiffs, and made a similar application to them. From that time trouble seemed to arise. The plaintiffs, from his (Mr. Teesdale's) personal knowledge, had taken extreme trouble in

the execution of the settlement, and had voluntarily undertaken a duty which defendant would have found it very difficult to induce anyone else to undertake. Yet very abusive letters were written to them by Mrs. Howard and Mr. Djionk. At last the plaintiffs instructed him (Mr. Teesdale) to see in what way they could be discharged from the trust, as they found their position intolerable. The result was the present application. The Court already had the consent of Mr. Douglas and Mr. King to act as judicial trustees. He (Mr. Teesdale) believed Mr. Wilson was perfectly willing to transfer if he were properly discharged by the Court from any subsequent difficulties that might arise from his not having transferred the land at the time his trusteeship ended. The whole history of the trust was available to be dealt with by the judicial trustees in the proper way. The answer put in raised the question of title of the land. At the time the petition was drawn, plaintiffs had no knowledge that Mrs. Howard disputed the title, and it would be for His Lordship to say how far he would be willing to go into that question. He (Mr. Teesdale) had ample evidence to show that the land was bought by Mr. Howard with his own money; he had the counterfoils of cheques, which could be sworn to. Moreover, he considered that Mr. Howard was estopped from disputing the titles by various documents signed at the time of handing over the land. She had admitted in documents that all this property was subject to the trust, and it was on her own application that Mr. Johnson consented to act as trustee of it. Therefore it seemed idle to allege that this was her own land bought with her own money. In conclusion, Mr. Teesdale said he asked for the transfer of this property, in order that plaintiffs might be relieved from the trust, but until that order had been given, and they could consider themselves relieved, the question of title need not be dealt with.

His Lordship thought it might be better, as Mr. Teesdale had suggested, to consider, first, whether Mr. Johnson could be relieved of his trusteeship.

Mr. Bidoulac asked for a hearing before His Lordship expressed an opinion on that.

His Lordship said his idea was simply to divide the argument, and deal with the appointment of judicial trustees separately. Plaintiffs might be trustees of nothing, but if they were of anything, they wanted to be relieved. After judicial trustees were appointed, the matter would proceed as to what they should have.

Mr. Bidoulac thought it would be a great hardship to his client, if a separate action were made.

His Lordship replied that there was no desire to give Mrs. Howard more trouble or expense than could be helped. He merely wanted the issues quite clear, as his experience of Chinese cases was that they got into great confusion otherwise.

Mr. Bidoulac was willing to consent to 100 judicial trustees if plaintiffs wanted them. All his objection was that there was nothing to transfer to them.

His Lordship suggested that one of the plaintiffs should be put in the box, and evidence given in support of the appointment of judicial trustees. He would reserve judgment on the point.

Mr. Teesdale suggested that all the title deeds should be handed in to the Court, and an order made releasing his client.

Mr. Bidoulac objected to this. He wanted to see the accounts of the trusteeship. The plaintiffs had possessed themselves of certain shares of Mrs. Howard's without her consent. These had depreciated in price, and should have been sold immediately, twelve months ago. Plaintiffs were responsible for that loss of money.

Mr. Teesdale was perfectly willing to meet that point.

His Lordship again requested that evidence be given as to the advisability of appointing judicial trustees.

Mr. Alfred Johnson, of the Municipal Tax Department, and one of the plaintiffs, was sworn and said:—I did not know Mrs. Howard till after the death of her husband. She then came to my house and prayed me to accept the trusteeship of the property. She said she could not get anyone else to act. I thought she was ill-used and said I would assist her. She brought me the copy of the deed of settlement and I explained to her, to the best of my ability, how I must act. I said she was entitled to only a fourth share and she was then very anxious to get this share. I told her how it could be done.

His Lordship—You didn't know anything about her before?

Witness—No; at her husband's funeral she was pointed out to me. I was a friend of the late Mr. Howard and, in consideration of that, I assisted her. The property was handed over to me at that time except these four lots of land, and I made arrangements for paying the income to other. I was the sole trustee at first. Subsequently I considered it advisable to appoint another trustee and Mr. Allen consented to act with me. The first difference I had with Mrs. Howard arose over the title deeds. I spoke to her one day and said the title deeds could not be found. She said: "I have got them; I always had them; my husband told me to keep them." I told her she must hand them over to me and Mr. Allen to be transferred to our names. On that occasion she asked for an advance of money. I told her to bring the title deeds to the tax office and I would give the money. She came again to the office without the deeds and I told her again I could not give her the money without them. That is the last conversation I had with her. She then wrote me abusive letters. She never mentioned a word to me that the property belonged to her. During the whole time of my trusteeship she was only desirous of getting her fourth share. Finally things came to such a pass I considered I could not carry on the trusteeship any longer. I made several attempts to get a trustee but all the friends of Mr. Howard I knew refused to act. Mr. Allen asked others but they also refused, with the exception of Mr. Djionk whom we did not like to accept. I have prepared an account showing the whole administration of the trust and am ready to submit it to the Court. I only ask to be relieved.

His Lordship—I understand, Mr. Bidoulac, you have nothing to say on the matter of the judicial trusteeship; you don't object.

Mr. Bidoulac—I have nothing to say one way or the other about that; but I wish to ask one or two questions bearing on the other point. I have no objection if the trusteeship is accounted for.

His Lordship—It goes without saying there must be proper accounts from the out-going trustees.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Bidoulac, said—Mr. Wilson never asked me to become trustee. I only knew of this when Mrs. Howard came to my house. She went on her knees to me to take this up as Mr. Wilson wished to be relieved.

Mr. Bidoulac—I am quite sure that Mr. Wilson acted in perfect good faith and ask no questions as to that.

Witness, further cross-examined: The money, shares, and securities came to me through Mr. Teesdale. Mr. Howard had then been dead four months; there was an action about his will, but that was two months before I became trustee. I knew nothing of it till I was shown an account in a newspaper. Mrs. Howard said she was very short of money, but her appear-

ance did not bear that out. I kept her short of money as a sort of lever to get the title deeds.

His Lordship—You were quite right in trying to get the deeds; it is the duty of trustees, under the rules of this Court, to have all deeds transferred to their names.

Mr. Teesdale—It seems to be assumed by Mr. Bidoulac that when Mr. Johnson was first appointed a trustee, Mr. Wilson's consent was not obtained.

Mr. Bidoulac—On the contrary, I expected him to say that Wilson had asked him to act.

Witness—I never spoke to Wilson at all. His Lordship—It seems to me there is a case made out for the appointment of judicial trustees.

Mr. Bidoulac—I should like first to state briefly what the other issues are; there are only two.

His Lordship—Perhaps it will be convenient, Mr. Teesdale, if Mr. Bidoulac states his idea of the issues and you can say what you please about them.

Mr. Teesdale—If your Lordship pleases to take into consideration the question of title on such a petition as that.

His Lordship—I have not been able to read it sufficiently to say whether there is a petition to answer or not. I tell you Mr. Bidoulac quite candidly, that on the evidence I have already received and from the papers before me, I should require Mrs. Howard to show positively she had paid for this land.

Mr. Bidoulac—We are quite prepared to do that; we want to settle these two issues. I am prepared to prove these lots are hers and never were Mr. Howard's in his life.

His Lordship—Bought with her money? Mr. Bidoulac—Yes.

His Lordship—You will have to prove she did not agree to put them in trust for herself and children.

Mr. Bidoulac—I can prove more than that. I can prove that Mr. Wilson, who was appointed trustee by the will, did not know anything about these lots till months afterwards. If he did not know what he had been made trustee to, it is a strong fact in support of the contention that Mrs. Howard did not know these lots were claimed as her husband's property.

His Lordship—Why, on earth, should she be asked about them; are you going to prove she had a separate bank account?

Mr. Bidoulac—I don't say she paid through a banking account; I shall prove how it was paid.

His Lordship—I don't know that that matter is raised on these pleadings; judicial trustees have to be appointed; that is clear. You have to show in support of what you say that this property ought not to be transferred to the judicial trustees, but to Mrs. Howard.

Mr. Bidoulac—That is one issue, viz., whether in those four lots of land Mr. Howard had any interest which he could dispose of under this voluntary settlement. My client claims that they have all along been her property bought with her money. The second issue requires a little explanation, as there has been a judgment of Mr. Justice Wilkinson. The other property consisted of money, shares and securities. There was a will, a copy of which I hand up to your Lordship. The only point I refer to in it is the passage where Mr. Howard, referring to the trust settlement, says he leaves all to his wife and children, as per trust deed already in existence. Up to that time the trust deed had never been acted upon; although it had been in existence since 1897. All these properties, shares and securities, which they say should come under this settlement, remained with Mr. Howard. The trust deed expressly provides that they are to be assured and transferred by George Howard to the trustees; he never did it.

Mr. Teesdale—The title deed shows he did. The issue is that the will having been set aside—

Mr. Bidoulac—The will having been set aside by Mr. Wilkinson, no property, none of the money or shares that were not transferred can be brought under the deed of settlement. Those are the two issues, and I submit that as regards the first, the burden of proof is on the plaintiffs. We are in physical possession of this land.

His Lordship—No, you are not; it was registered in the name of Wilson.

Mr. Bidoulac—I say in physical possession; we are living on the land.

His Lordship—Is the house on all four lots of land.

Mr. Bidoulac—It is on one of them, and we have control of the others, and we have possession also of the title deeds, and have had since we bought them.

His Lordship—No doubt you are the beneficiary. It seems to me this is no more than an attempt to get round the trust her husband made. I shall require you to prove every point in her favour up to the hilt. This land is registered in the name of Wilson; he is the person entitled to it under the title deeds, and she must hand them either to the Court or to him.

Mr. Bidoulac—I am quite prepared to take this issue, but I submit that, as they are not in possession of the land, the onus is on them to prove their title to it.

His Lordship—We know all about this really. This man (Wilson) is trustee; that is not in dispute. He is the man who ought to have the title deeds; as trustee he has to account for them, and in the interests of your client you ought to hand them in to the Court. If she wants this issue she will have to pay for it, and the money will have to come out of the estate. You had better advise her to settle it, and say what she knows to be the truth.

Mr. Bidoulac—What she knows to be the truth is that this is her property.

His Lordship—Unless you can show that the trustees have not done what they can legally be obliged to do, the costs will fall on her. I don't profess to know all the facts, but you can get the truth out of your client, and if it is a fact that she was in possession of Tls. 20,000 or Tls. 30,000 of her own before she was married, and she bought this land out of her own money there is some good in her proceeding; but otherwise, well, the facts will come out.

Mr. Bidoulac—It is not a question of thousands of taels; the land was very cheap, and it is a matter only of hundreds of dollars.

Mr. Johnson—One plot cost Tls. 2,500.

His Lordship—The total cost was Tls. 5,000.

Mr. Bidoulac—The whole land didn't cost Tls. 1,000.

His Lordship—Be careful, Mr. Bidoulac; you have been told a lot of things probably.

Mr. Bidoulac—I believe my client at present.

His Lordship—But you don't say that Mr. Johnson talks nonsense when he says that one lot cost Tls. 2,500. Mr. Johnson probably knows the value better than anyone in Court. I ask you, therefore, to explain frankly to your client that unless she can establish beyond question of doubt that this property was bought with her own money, she is wasting the substance of herself and her children.

Mr. Teesdale—What is to be done meantime as to the payment of the income.

His Lordship—For the time being the income can be paid into Court if the plaintiffs wish to be relieved from any connection with Mrs. Howard.

Mr. Johnson—All the money belonging to the estate is in the bank.

His Lordship—Then there will be no difficulty. Tell me, Mr. Bidoulac, what your client says after you have advised her, and I will appoint as early a date as I can for the hearing.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, 16th December.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Acting Chief Justice.

RE TRUSTS OF B.C. LOT 327C.
SUB-REGISTER 92.

This was an application by Mr. J. C. Hanson, on behalf of Minnie Martha Josephine Smith, who put in the following petition:—

1.—On the 11th day of June, 1863, the lot of land known as B.C. Lot No. 327C, sub-register No. 92, was transferred on the B. C. Land Register into the names of Trautmann and Company in trust for the above-named Minnie Martha Josephine Smith, then and therein described as Mrs. Minnie Josephine White, and the said lot still remains registered in the names of the said Trautmann and Company.

2.—The said Minnie Martha Josephine Smith was at that time the widow of one John Charles White, but she afterwards married one David Smith.

3.—The said firm of Trautmann and Company was dissolved in or about the year 1872 and since that time has ceased to exist.

4.—The said Minnie Martha Josephine Smith is desirous of selling the said lot, but she is unable to complete the sale until a new trustee is appointed, in place of the said firm of Trautmann and Company, and she is desirous, therefore, that Mr. John Currie Hanson of No. 5, Hong-kong Road, Shanghai, Solicitor, may be appointed as trustee of the said lot of land in place of the said firm of Trautmann and Company.

5.—It is not known who are the representatives (if any) of the said firm of Trautmann and Company and it is impossible to appoint a trustee without the assistance of the Court.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays as follows:—

1.—That the said John Currie Hanson may be appointed trustee of the said lot of land, known as lot No. 327C, sub-register No. 92, in place of the said Trautmann and Company and that the said lot of land may vest in the said John Currie Hanson, as trustee for the said Minnie Martha Josephine Smith.

The following affidavit by Mr. Robert Inglis, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company, was also filed.

1.—As in the petition.

2.—From enquiries which I have caused to be made it would appear that the firm of Trautmann and Company was dissolved in or about the year 1872, and since that time it has ceased to exist. I have been unable to ascertain whether any representatives of the said firm are now living.

3.—From a reference to the books of my said firm I find that my said firm were managing the property of the said Mrs. Minnie Martha Josephine Smith in the year 1877, and since that date my said firm have continued to manage the said property absolutely of the said Minnie Martha Josephine Smith and have accounted to her for the rents received therefrom down to the present time, without notice of any adverse claims.

4.—As in petition.

Mr. Hanson—I am appearing for the attorney of Mrs. Smith. This is an application for the appointment of a new trustee under the 25th and 26th Sections of the Trustees Act of 1893.

His Lordship—I have read the petition. This is clearly a case where a trustee must be appointed, the question is how it can

be done. One thing occurs to me; won't it be necessary to appoint two trustees? I rather think it will, but will look it up. You might give me another name in case it is necessary to have two.

Mr. Hanson—This is purely formal and I might suggest the name of Mr. McNeill. It is difficult to find out who were the firm of Trautmann and Company. I have a Chinese directory for the year 1862, but they don't appear in that. The earliest Hong List was published in 1866, and that gives the names of five partners:—Messrs. J. F. H. Trautmann, A. Wieters, R. D. C. Moffat, F. Borntraeger and E. B. Wieters. In 1871 the firm appears to have consisted of Mr. Trautmann and Mr. Moffat only, while next year it disappeared altogether, though Mr. Moffat and Mr. Wieters carried on a business under the name of Moffat and Company. I have made enquiries of old residents, but they cannot say what has become of the partners, except that they believe they are all dead.

His Lordship—Can you put in the title deeds? I should like to read the endorsement.

Mr. Hanson produced the deed and read the endorsement.

His Lordship—That quite clearly declares the trustee.

Mr. Hanson also put in another document, an old lease. The property, he said, seemed to have been subject to a lease and there was an endorsement on the back of it, transferring the property to Messrs. Trautmann and Co. in trust for Mrs. White.

Other papers relating to the trust were put in.

His Lordship—We might advertise for the firm of Trautmann and Company.

Mr. Hanson—There being no duties to perform it is almost waste of money to do that.

His Lordship—I shall have to consider how this should be dealt with, for other cases of the same sort are likely to arise. I will look into it and make an order in due course.

The Court then rose.

U.S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 10th December.

Before J. GOONOW, Esq., Consul-General,
Acting Judicially.

U.S. PEOPLE v. RIO, MORANO, LOPAS & NALIS.

The three Filipinos, belonging to the U.S.A. T. Liscum, charged with the murder of a Chinese, named Cha Ah-yung, were again brought up. Nataloe Nalis, storekeeper of the vessel, was now added to the prisoners for all of whom Judge Lamme appeared as advocate.

Det.-Sergt. McDowell asked for a preliminary hearing of the charges against the men, some of whom he desired to call as witnesses against the others.

Judge Lamme said he should have liked a little more time before the hearing but he saw the reasonableness of the request as it appeared to him that there was no evidence against two or three of the prisoners, who might be discharged.

Detective-Sergeant McDowell stated that on the 29th of November it came to his knowledge that a murder had been committed at Pootung and that some sailors were accused of it. He went over to Pootung and made enquiries. He saw the body of a Chinese and noticed a large wound on the throat and another near the heart. He was informed by Chinese that the man had been killed by Manila men off the transport Liscum. He made careful enquiries before proceeding to the transport Liscum at the Inter-

national Dock. Before going on board he found near the body two sailors' hats which had since been claimed by two of the prisoners. He saw the first officer of the ship who fetched out these men and said the caps belonged to them. The officer gave all the assistance he could. These men were taken into custody and brought up at that Court on the 3rd inst. and were remanded. Afterwards one of them quite voluntarily made a statement in the presence of the captain that he knew who had killed the man. It was the storekeeper, he said, and he (the sailor speaking) was with him at the time. There had been a free fight with the Chinese and the sailors were getting the worst of it. They ran away to get assistance to return and thrash the Chinese; the storekeeper, however, refused to go but took his knife and stabbed the deceased in the side, remarking that he had murdered him. That was the only proof against the storekeeper, but it was hardly likely other men would run away for assistance and come back empty-handed. When the storekeeper was arrested he denied the charge. He said that the other prisoner came to him and asked him to accompany the party ashore but he refused as he was ill. On that the other man took the knife and rushed away. He returned in about half an hour or twenty minutes with his clothes saturated with blood and said he had had satisfaction.

His Honour—Do either of the men back up the story of the other prisoner?

Witness replied that he asked Rio what happened and he said the storekeeper was asleep in his clothes and did not go with the party. There were, however, witnesses to say that he went to the scene of the outrage and there was blood on his clothes. Judge Lamme thought there was no evidence to hold two of the men.

Detective McDowell wanted them retained as witnesses and remarked that another charge of molesting sampan owners could be brought against them.

Captain Carleton of the Liscum said he could not guarantee to hold the men if they were released, but he would put a guard on them on the vessel.

His Honour said that the defendant Escolastico Morano would be committed for trial. With regard to the other three defendants, he was disposed to release them. If, however, Detective-sergeant McDowell desired to take their statements there, while the interpreter was present, he could do so. Their statements would be sworn to. If they were released, even although they had made sworn statements, he hoped that the captain of the Liscum would keep the best watch over them that he could. The defendant Escolastico Morano would be remanded until 10 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The Court then proceeded to obtain the sworn statements of the other three defendants.

Nataloe Nalis, sworn, said that he was a store-keeper on board the U.S. transport Liscum, and was a Filipino. On the 27th of November, at 6.55 p.m., Escolastico Morano came to the house where he was and asked him and the others there to go together with him to help their friends. He went with Escolastico, who told him that two of their friends were dead and asked him to go with him to help to carry their bodies home. After passing through the gate of the yard, witness walked about 5 yards and then turned round, but could see nothing of Escolastico and did not know where he had gone. Just past the gate, a lot of Chinese armed with bamboos went after witness and he was surrounded and could not get away. He saw a Chinaman coming for him with a knife and in trying to defend himself he got a cut on the hand. He got hold of the Chinaman and both fell together. All the other Chinese ran away, and then witness himself ran away.

The Chinaman who fell down with witness did not get up any more.

Antonio Rio, sworn, said he was a Filipino and a quartermaster on board the Liscum. On the 27th of November, about 6.30 p.m., he took a sampan to come across from the International Dock to Shanghai. When leaving the sampan on the Shanghai side he fell into the water. He wanted to go back to Pootung to change his wet clothes, but the sampan-man would not take them back. He took another sampan. Donicio Lopas and Escolastico Morano were with him. The second sampan took them over to the Dock and they walked ashore. Witness had walked about ten yards when he saw at least twenty Chinese, armed with bamboos, who attacked them. He knew no reason for this attack. He had paid the sampan-man who took them over to Shanghai, but had not paid the second sampan-man. He had no money in his pocket and wanted to go home and get some. The sampan-man objected to them going away without first paying the fare, and called to his friends, who then attacked them. Witness tried to defend himself, but finally he and Donicio had to jump into the water to save themselves. They remained in the water underneath the wharf for about two minutes and then went home. He went home to change his clothes. He did not know where Escolastico had gone. He next saw Escolastico when the latter came into the house about 7.5 p.m. He did not pay any attention to Escolastico's clothes; it was dark. Escolastico did not say anything to him. Witness did not see the man killed. He only saw the dead man when the policeman came. It was not the sampan-man. Witness heard Nataloe (Nalis) say: "Escolastico came and called me and now I am in trouble." This was at 6 a.m. next day. No-one else was present when he said it. He also said: "I have killed a Chinaman."

Donicio Lopas, sworn, said he was a Filipino and was second boatswain on the Liscum. On the evening of the 27th of November, Escolastico, Antonio and he went across to Shanghai in a sampan. Witness paid the sampan-man 20 cents. When he was still in the sampan and after Antonio had got out, the latter fell into the water. Witness did not know how it happened, but Escolastico got wild about it and aimed a blow at another sampan-man, who ran ashore and left his sampan. Then, because Antonio was wet and required a change, they took the other sampan and went back to the dock. When they reached Pootung again, witness had no money in his pocket to pay for the sampan hire. They went ashore and had walked about ten yards when they saw a lot of Chinese—more than twenty. Witness did not know why these Chinese came with bamboos and attacked him. He did not know if the sampan-man was among them. One hit him with a bamboo and he jumped into the water with Antonio. When in the water, another Chinaman hit him with a bamboo. He was in the water underneath the wharf for about two minutes, and then walked away. He had no further trouble. He went home and changed his clothes, and then he laid on his bed. When he jumped into the water, he did not know where Escolastico was. Shortly after 7 p.m. he saw him come into the house, but did not speak to him. He had not been in the water; his clothes were not wet. He did not see any blood on them. He saw him washing his trousers about 5.30 a.m. next day. He talked to witness about the matter next morning and said that Nataloe had gone with him and that a Chinaman had been killed. Witness did not speak to Nataloe.

Cross-examined by Detective-sergeant McDowell—When Escolastico struck the

sampan-man on the Shanghai side, the latter ran away. Escolastico changed into the other sampan and they all three crossed together. They were not taken in tow by a steam launch, though one passed close to them and they tried to catch hold of it. Escolastico yulohed them across. They did not go back to Pootung in the sampan which had brought them to the Shanghai side.

His Honour said that Escolastico Morano would be remanded for trial till 10 a.m. on the 17th instant. Nataloe Nalis would be remanded for trial until further order. The other two defendants would be released, but the captain of the Liscum must keep them under close surveillance.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 10th December.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Alleged Kidnapping.

A man was charged with having kidnapped a girl from the home of her lawful guardians, at 7, Park Road, for an unlawful purpose.

Sergeant Mackintosh said that from enquiries made he thought the case against the accused was a weak one. It seemed that about a month ago the guardians of the girl reported to the police that she had disappeared, and enquiries as to her whereabouts were fruitless. On Tuesday night the girl was brought to the Station by two servants of her master, who charged the accused with having kidnapped her, and sold her to a house in concerned in taking the girl from her home, and further enquiries showed that she left the house of her own accord, and went to a house in Foochow Road, where she was found by the occupants. She told them that her master had gone to Soochow and that she had missed the boat. The accused then took her to the house of a comrade, who caused an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers stating that the custodians of the girl should apply to him for her. This was seen by the prosecutor, who reclaimed the girl and had accused arrested.

After examination of the girl, who declared that she had been taken away and sold by the accused, the Court concluded that her story was untrue, and ordered her to be sent to the Refuge, the accused being released.

A Ricsha Collapse and its Consequence.

A ricsha coolie was charged with plying for hire on a private license.

Inspector Bourke said that the man was in possession of a private license in the name of Mr. G. D. Musso, which he had obtained by fraudulent representations.

Detective-Sergeant McPherson said that about 1.30 p.m. yesterday a German gentleman came out of a house in Quinsan Road, and was asked by the accused to hire his ricsha. Being a stranger to Shanghai, he engaged the man, and while proceeding down Seward Road the ricsha, which was very ancient, and much the worse for wear, collapsed and deposited the fare on the road. Witness happened to be passing at the time, and the indignation of the gentleman attracted his attention. With some difficulty, owing to his inability to speak English, the irate gentleman made known his trouble, and witness demanded the coolie's license, when a private license in the name of Mr. G. D. Musso was produced. When witness announced his intention of seeing the master to enquire how it was his coolie was accepting public hire, the latter re-

marked that he need not trouble, as his master had gone to Italy. On going to the address given on the license witness found that the accused had been employed as a ricsha coolie previously, but had been dismissed some three months since. He had got the license by going to the Tax Department with an old license and saying his master had lost the one for the current period, whereupon a new one was issued. In this manner the ricsha escaped the strict examination made of public vehicles, and was, as shown in the present instance, a positive danger to the public. A lady might have been seriously injured by the collapse of the vehicle.

Accused was fined \$5 and the remains of his ricsha were confiscated.

Shanghai, 11th December.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Dr. BARCHET (American Assessor).

Larceny and Forgery.

Two men, a coolie and a shroff, were charged one with stealing a cheque for 177.87, drawn on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in favour of Mr. D. W. Lyon, and the other with forging Mr. Lyon's name as an endorsement and attempting to utter the cheque.

Mr. Lyon said that on Tuesday afternoon at about 2 p.m., he sent his coolie to deliver a chit. At 2.30 his shroff went to the Bank to cash a cheque. While there his attention was directed to a coolie who was also trying to cash a cheque drawn in favour of witness. The shroff was asked did he know the coolie, and replied that he did. Seeing that his movements were observed the coolie made a dash for the door, but was captured and brought back to the shroff. Witness had never before seen the cheque that the coolie was endeavouring to cash, but had been expecting its arrival for some days. The coolie afterwards returned to the office, and was arrested by the police, with whom witness had communicated as soon as he had heard from the shroff.

Inspector Matheson—At the Police Station the coolie said he had given the cheque to the second accused to have it endorsed.

Mr. Lyon—The letter accompanying the cheque in question has never come to hand, and has probably been destroyed. I have written for a duplicate.

A small boy, aged 14, admitted signing the name D. W. Lyon on the back of the cheque.

Detective Moore—The accused shroff gave the boy 50 cents and a ticket for the theatre for writing the name. He did not know the effect of what he was doing. In the first place the coolie took the cheque to the Bank, but was refused payment on account of the cheque lacking endorsement.

After hearing the evidence of Mr. Lyon's shroff the Court sentenced the coolie to 500 blows and six months' imprisonment, and the shroff to 500 blows and three months' imprisonment. The boy who signed the name was permitted to go.

Larceny of Bristles.

A man was charged with stealing a quantity of pigs' bristles, valued at Tls. 48, on the 10th instant.

A representative of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. said that yesterday he was visited by a policeman, who reported that robbery of bristles had occurred at the wharf, and was asked if he could identify the stolen property. He found that the packing on the stolen goods was identical with that used by their firm in Tientsin, and on referring to the Shipping Office ascertained that a shipment of 28 cases had arrived per the Vorwaerts for trans-

shipment to Europe. He could not of course absolutely identify the particular bristles recovered as the property of the firm, but the packing was identical. Though the amount taken was small, it was worth Tls. 48, as the bristles were 6½ inches in length. He could not say how the robbery occurred, as he was not aware of it till asked by the police to identify the goods.

The accused was sentenced to 500 blows and one month's cangue.

Shanghai, 12th December.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Stealing the Council's Cement.

Four men were charged with stealing 8 casks of cement valued at \$48 from the Municipal Council's works in Fearon and Haining Roads between the 1st and the 4th inst., and a contractor, of Sinza Road, was charged with receiving 4 casks of the same, well knowing it to have been stolen.

The case was originally before the Court on Monday last, when it was remanded to permit of further enquiries being made. Since that time Detective-sergeant McDowell had been hard at work and had succeeded in tracing the men to whom the stolen property was sold, and it is principally due to his efforts that the men were brought to book.

From the evidence, which did not vary greatly from that given on Monday last, it was clearly shown that the men had stolen the cement and sold it to the contractor, and two foremen were sentenced each to receive 300 blows, to be cangued for one month, imprisoned for six months, and expelled the Settlement; one coolie was ordered 300 blows, one month's cangue and deportation, and the other 300 blows and deportation; while the contractor was fined \$100.

Stealing Stone Chips.

As a sequel to a case heard in the Court last week, in which a coolie was convicted of having stolen a quantity of stone chips from the Council, and who in his evidence said he was acting under the instructions of a man named Dzee, the latter and another man were charged with stealing 25 baskets of chips from the Council's Depot in Fearon Road, and the Court adjourned the hearing for the production of further evidence.

A Bold Burglar.

A man was charged with breaking into a godown at No. 3, Kiukiang Road, with intent to commit a felony.

Mr. Seaman, representing Messrs. Wisner and Co., said that the accused was caught by three godown watchmen, who detained him till the morning, when he was handed over to the police. There are two entrances to the godown, and the man had started operations on the one where he was least likely to be observed. He had filed through two bars of iron guarding the window. There were five bars in all removed.

The file and the bars having been exhibited to the Court, and the prisoner given a bad character as an old offender by Inspector Matheson, he was sentenced to receive 500 blows, to be cangued for one month, imprisoned for three years, and deported.

Shanghai, 15th December.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

The Council's Stolen Stone.

Three men were charged with being concerned together in stealing from the Municipal Council's depot at Fearon Road, 25 baskets of stone chips, between the 1st and 5th inst.

The case was opened on Friday last, but was adjourned to permit of evidence being brought concerning the disposal of the property.

Mr. E. Bell, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Building Company, 37, Szechuen Road, in reply to the Assessor, said that he had been buying chips for the past seven or eight months. None of the accused had received money from him for the stone. It had been paid to a man who was not in Court. Witness could identify him. He recognised one of the accused as a coolie who had brought stone to him on several occasions.

The Assessor—The man to whom Mr. Bell paid the money had better be found.

Detective-Sergeant McDowell—The first accused said that he received money from Mr. Bell. We have never heard of any other man in the case.

At the request of Mr. Godfrey the first accused repeated his statement made to the police, which was to the effect that some time ago he was running Mr. Bell in a ricsha, and was directed by the latter to a heap of stones and asked if he would bring some of them to Mr. Bell's yard. The accused said that he could not do so, as they were the property of the Council, whereupon Mr. Bell said "Maskee, get them," and he did so.

Mr. Bell—That is a lie.

In reply to Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Bell said he was connected with the building trade. He knew now that the stone he had been buying was almost exclusively used by the Council, but did not know it at the time of purchase.

Mr. Godfrey said that when he went to Mr. Bell's yard to make enquiries regarding the stone, he was at first denied admittance by Mr. Bell's brother.

Mr. Bell—My brother is not the manager of the building part of our business. I have bought and measured the whole of this stone, of which we have had some 40 or 50 tons. The accused lies when he says he brought only 25 baskets, and again when he says he pulled me in a ricsha. I have had a private ricsha for the last 12 or 13 years.

Mr. Law, foreman of the Council's chip yard, said that when he went with Mr. Godfrey to Mr. Bell's yard and saw the chips there, Mr. Bell said he did not care where they came from as long as he got them, and that if the matter were enquired into it would probably be found that one of the Council's foremen was stealing the chips.

Mr. Godfrey—I merely bring forward this evidence to show that Mr. Bell was aware that the stone he was purchasing really belonged to the Council.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday for the attendance of Mr. Bell's brother.

A Bicycle Collision.

A ricsha coolie was charged with recklessly running his ricsha, thereby colliding with and damaging Mr. J. Ezra's bicycle to the extent of \$9.

The complainant not being able to appear sent a representative.

Indian P. C. No. 168 said that on Sunday at about 3.40 p.m., at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads, the accused, though warned by him not to cross the road, disobeyed the order, and as a consequence ran into Mr. Ezra, who was coming down Nanking Road, throwing him to the ground, and breaking a spoke of the bicycle wheel, as well as damaging the lamp. The complainant was not hurt.

Accused was sentenced to be cangued for one week and to pay \$9 compensation, his ricsha being detained as security.

Uttering Base Coin.

For attempting to pass spurious 20-cent pieces at a tea-shop in Foochow Road, and being in possession of 88 of the worthless coins, a man was ordered to receive 200 blows, to be cangued for one month, and imprisoned for one year.

Shanghai, 16th December.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate), and Dr. BARCHER (American Assessor).

Severe Discipline.

A woman employed at the Ewo Silk Filature, Sinza, was charged with assaulting a little girl employed at the same establishment.

Sergeant McIntosh said that the girl did no work to the satisfaction of the woman, who administered a reprimand by striking her over the head with a brass ladle, inflicting a nasty cut. This kind of thing was a common occurrence, but it was difficult to get any evidence, as the children were afraid to complain for fear of further ill-treatment. There had been as many as fifteen or twenty cases of the kind during a month.

Mr. D. Baretta, manager of the Filature, said that in consequence of the harsh treatment of the women who were placed in authority over them, some of the children were afraid to come to work in the filature.

The Court ordered the accused to receive 40 blows on the hand and pay \$1 to the girl as compensation.

A Dishonest Coolie.

A ricsha coolie in the employ of Mr. James was charged with the larceny of a rug valued at \$22 on the 13th inst.

A representative of complainant said that on Saturday last the accused left his master's office without warning and did not return till the following Monday morning. When questioned as to his absence he said he had lost a rug, and was afraid to return. The matter was reported to the police, who on investigation found the rug had been pawned by the coolie for \$1.50. The property was recovered.

Accused was sentenced to receive 200 blows.

Stealing a Clergyman's Fence.

A man was charged with damaging and removing part of the Rev. Mr. Newcombe's fence.

Inspector Bourke explained that Mr. Newcombe caught the man in the act of breaking down a bamboo fence surrounding his house in Broadway, and handed him over to the police. There had been a good deal of trouble on this account previously, and perhaps a few days' cangue on the spot would prove of value in deterring other wrongdoers.

Accused was ordered to be cangued at Mr. Newcombe's house for two days.

GOOD HEALTH

implies freedom from physical pain and disorder. It means strength, energy, power; power to think well, work well, eat well, sleep well. It means being "fit," fit for home duties, fit for business, fit for pleasure, fit for everything. It means money—money saved and money earned. Indigestion destroys good health. It multiplies worries, breeds disease and fills the doctor's purse. Mother Seigel's Syrup prevents indigestion and cures it. It cures in Nature's way, with Nature's remedies—the healing juices of roots and herbs from field and forest. Its daily use is a guarantee of good digestion, which is the foundation of good health. Says Mrs. C. BARNDON, 46, Lydia Street, Brunswick, Victoria, Feb. 27th, 1902: "For two years I suffered martyrdom from acute indigestion. I tried many different medicines, but got no relief until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup, three bottles of which completely cured me. I can now sleep well, my appetite is good, and I can perform my duties with ease." Beware of imitations.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S

CURATIVE SYRUP

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BIRTHS.

DE GRAY.—On the 10th of December, 1902, at No. 2, Sungkiang Road, the wife of Harry D. Gray, of a son.

CARTER.—On the 12th of December, 1902, at No. 10, Museum Road, the wife of W. J. B. Carter, of a daughter.

HOTSON.—On the 13th of December, 1902, at No. 96, Bubbling Well Road, the wife of A. Hutson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—ROBERTSON.—On the 12th of December, 1902, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, Ernest, only son of Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Carter, of Maidenhead, England, to Eva, only daughter

of the late Francis Robertson, of Buenos Ayres, and of Mrs. Robertson, Forest Gate, London.

TURNER—ALLEN.—On the 10th of December, 1902, in Macon, Ga., U.S.A., Mr. Harry S. Turner to Miss Mary Louise, daughter of Rev. Dr. Young J. Allen, of Shanghai, China, Rev. John W. Heiat, D.D., officiating. At home, after 1st January, 43, East Sixth Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

DEATHS.

GOWER.—On the 4th of December, 1902, at Leghorn, Italy, Erasmus H. M. Gower, aged 72 years.

Northern papers, please copy.

ROBINSON.—On the 15th of December, 1901, suddenly, at No. 185, Bubbling Well Road, Jennie, the youngest daughter of the late James Robinson, aged 5 years.

ESTES.—On the 4th of December, 1902, at Nanking, Julia B., wife of Rev. Wilbur A. Estes, of the American Friends' Mission.

She was beloved by the Chinese and regarded as a most efficient worker.

She leaves twins, a little boy and a little girl, to the care of her bereaved husband.

ROZARIO.—On the 13th of December, 1902, the young son of Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Rozario. Deeply regretted. Aged 3 years and 9 months.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. **AMERICA MARU.**—For London Mr. and Mrs. Grebin. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bishop, Messrs. F. Hadra, F. Palazzi, and Tanaka Guchi. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hillier, and Mr. L. Finch. For Yokohama—Mrs. and Master F. B. McKenna, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. C. Schlesinger, Miss H. Curtis, Messrs. R. Dixon and C. Schlesinger.

Per str. **INDUS.**—For Hongkong—Messrs. G. H. Potts, Campiguo, Tong A. Wei, G. E. Morrison, Le Comte de Sieyes de Veynes, A. J. Connell, Korenanc, Meyer, Anic Vinko, Skerl Josef, Marasowie Nicolas, Abraham, Soliman, and Duncan, Rev. Fathers Asson and Mounier. For Saigon—Messrs. Zuccoli, Alexandre and Nguyen Van Mai. For Singapore—Mrs. B. N. Ezra, Mrs. Flora Ezra and two children, Messrs. A. J. Barry and R. Warner. For Colombo—Mr. W. Standley. For Suez—Dr. and Mrs. Sartorius, Mrs. V. B. da Kulie, Mrs. Rosa Albin and child. For Marseilles—Mrs. D. Posdneef and child, Mrs. Floch, Mrs. Ponchon, Miss Glück, Messrs. Carrère, Leguen, Dorange, Lenfant, E. Dette, Bouillé, Legrand, Royon, Bronillard, Rousset, Coquard, Even, and Genin. For London—Mr. J. Redwell.

Per str. **CHINKIANG.**—For Hongkong—Messrs. F. R. Rudd, and Lodge.

Per str. **PEKIN.**—For Ningpo—Father Barberet.

Per str. **POYANG.**—For Hankow—Miss E. M. Stevens, Messrs. D. Cepelle, Pan, Krassnoff, and H. C. S. Bell.

Per str. **SHENGKING.**—For Tangku—Capt. and Mrs. Largemaun, Father Lenore, Sergt. Ainearth, Messrs. A. C. Vernieux, H. O. Galvey, B. J. Lucey, Montreuil, and Gaspari, and 2 Indian officers.

Per str. **HSIEHKO.**—For Hongkong—Mr. Moule.

Per str. **CHUNGKING.**—For Chefoo—Mr. Ross Thomson.

Per str. **SUIAN.**—For Nanking—Messrs. Matthes, and von Kuhlwein.

Per str. **GALIC.**—For Hongkong—Mrs. F. Drake, Miss S. Billings, Messrs. J. R. Twentyman, H. Bent, H. M. Ayres, D. O. Campbell, Hsiente, R. J. Bulkley, and T. T. Wee.

Per str. **SAIKIO MARU.**—For Nagasaki—Misses S. Koyama and K. Umetsu, Capt. Van Corbach, Messrs. I. Katz, J. W. Harding, S. Tachibana, C. Takeda, K. Negishi, Lee Sung-chang, and Yang Bung-sing. For Shimonoseki—Mr. Y. Takashima. For Kobe—Bishop and Mrs. C. B. Gallo-way, Mrs. C. J. Peoples, Messrs. Alfred B. Cook, George Hautot, C. A. Fraser, T. Tomita, H. Yoneda, Ling Za Yeng, and Ih Dah-zung. For Yokohama—Mr. T. Koma-zu.

Per str. **TATUNG.**—For Wuhu—Miss Mesny. For Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. Orr-Ewing and four children. For Hankow—Misses (2) Byrne, Messrs. G. E. M. Rosser and J. M. Sandrias.

Per str. **BENGAL.**—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Schult, Mrs. Hall and child,

Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Goddard, Mrs. J. C. Richardson, Messrs. R. Adams, Lockett, Nettelfeld, and (2) Sparks, Messrs. N. E. Robinson, K. S. Lou, C. L. Chun, Y. S. Chun, E. H. Codling, S. Perry, L. S. Webb, A. Bastien, and L. Perpeto. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. S. Deacon, and Mr. Mitchell. For London—Mrs. and Miss Deacon, Messrs. R. Agnew, Sam H. Shorrook, G. H. Potts, E. B. Foster, A. Black, and J. Black.

Per str. **KÖNIG ALBERT.**—For Yokohama—Capt. Lieut. and Mrs. Taezer, Dr. A. Forke, Major Müller, and Mr. Daniels. For Kobe—Dr. Vernig. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. George, Messrs. Harrison, W. E. Kent, and Fukin.

Per str. **KOREA.**—For San Francisco—Miss L. Moon, and Mr. H. M. Ayers. For Nagasaki—Messrs. H. A. Manning, T. Goldman, and Y. Taniguchi. For Kobe—Dr. E. M. Shipp.

Per str. **TAIWAN.**—For Amoy—Mrs. and Miss Lennox Simpson. For Swatow—Mr. W. G. McIntyre.

Per str. **HANGCHOW.**—For Hongkong—Mr. Tucker.

Per str. **TUNGCHOW.**—For Chefoo—Mr. J. Block.

Per str. **KIANGFOO.**—For Hankow—Miss Macey. For Chinkiang—Mrs. Ting.

Per str. **HSINYU.**—For Chefoo—Mr. Kemalley.

Per str. **KWANGTAH.**—For Canton—Mr. Liang.

INWARD.

Per str. **SAIKIO MARU.**—From Yokohama—Mrs. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. Bebell, Mr. and Mrs. N. Levin, Capt. E. Swift and R. Semmern, and Mr. Lehmann.

Per str. **CHUNGKING.**—From Chefoo—Messrs. Hancock, Kinch, Shute, Kimeloff, and Bereinstien.

Per str. **SUIAN.**—From Hankow—Mr. Hartmann.

Per str. **INDUS.**—From Yokohama—Mrs. Wood and child, Mrs. Samariner, Mrs. Goldberg, Miss Walton, Capt. Lucey, Messrs. A. Fibry, Van Corbach, and Wood.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN.**—From Ningpo—Rev. and Mr. W. Elwin, Messrs. L. S. Webb, G. A. Derby, F. W. Potter, and A. Henning.

Per str. **KUTWO.**—From Hankow—Mrs. R. Johns, Messrs. C. H. Wilson, A. Robertson, A. P. Jensen, S. Nilson, E. Zillig, C. Hie, and N. Kuchayashi.

Per str. **CHEFOO.**—From Amoy—Mr. C. Thompson.

Per str. **PEKIN.**—From Ningpo—Capt. Valentini.

Per str. **TATUNG.**—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Ayres, Bulkley, Paine, and Mutter.

Per str. **HSINFUNG.**—From Tangku—Mr. and Miss Ellinger, and Mr. Hoo. From Chefoo—Miss Moon, and Mr. Ayres.

Per str. **HSINYU.**—From Tangku—Messrs. S. Miyajima, S. Naito, Liang, Shin, Wee, Chuen, and G. Folliot. From Chefoo—Messrs. I. Kibi, and Yu.

Per str. **TUNGCHOW.**—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. and Miss Deacon, Messrs. Quilter, Roisson, Leon de Giete, Mackenzie, and Weill.

Per str. **MEILEE.**—From Hankow—Messrs. Friederichs and Baurmeister.

Per str. **KÖNIG ALBERT.**—From Southampton—Mrs. A. Dunbar, Mrs. Mordhorst and child, Mrs. Jenning Milles and three children, Miss Prost, and Mr. O. Kirchner. From Genoa—Donna Hilda and Comtesse Francesetti, Mrs. Ghisi and family, Mr. and Mrs. Moreing, Messrs. Mahliki, Jack Kittston, Otto Dissen, and Bertram. From Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Bohstedt. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sneathlage, Major C. Narazzini and family, and Mr. Paul Heinemann. From Colombo—Mr. John Alston. From Penang—Mr. G. von Armin. From Singapore—Messrs. H. G. Sinus, and W. L. Fabre. From Hongkong—Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Bayes Dary and child, Miss Branst, Messrs. Emil Schmidt, Arm. Dreyfuss, Goldmann, O.

Nimpton, F. Bornemann, T. Taniguchi, Carl Schlambom, and Isaac Foscof. 73 in transit.

Per str. **GALIC.**—From San Francisco, etc.—Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Beam, Prof. and Mrs. C. H. Robertson and child, Mrs. A. Schult, Mrs. Schult, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin. Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Reimert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Holzmaister, Miss S. E. Ziemer, Messrs. F. S. Jacott, A. Tetsch, E. Blanks, and K. Kawata. 55 in transit.

Per str. **TACHANG MARU.**—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Millard.

Per str. **HAEAN.**—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. Freeland, Mrs. McCaslin, Messrs. Schwab, and Sabbione.

Per str. **LEEYUEN.**—From Chefoo—Mr. Wake.

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.		Day bulb.	Night bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Dec. 10	30.23	55.9	S.W.W.	2 45.3	50.4	21.0	49.1	O.
11	30.39	56.1	S.W.E.	1 56.5	54.6	55.5	40.9	C.
12	30.25	56.5	N.W.	1 55.3	54.2	50.3	51.6	O.M.
13	30.19	57.4	W.S.W.	0 43.9	41.7	44.2	41.9	O.P.
14	30.24	52.7	W.	5 36.0	33.7	41.0	35.1	O.
15	30.24	51.8	W.	1 35.8	34.2	46.4	27.0	B.B.
16	30.11	51.8	E.S.E.	2 44.2	41.0	56.1	29.3	B.B.

EXPLANATION.

Initials.—O., blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; a. calm. Force from 1 to 10 estimated.

SOAP BLOTCHES.

If you use VINOLIA SOAP you will never suffer from blotches on the face, as it contains no free alkali and no putrefactive germs to irritate the skin and spoil the complexion.

tf 248 (1)

5th November, 1902.

THE EAST OF ASIA.

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The Third number of this illustrated magazine.

CONTENTS.

- THE IMPERIAL TOMBS WEST OF PEKING. By A. von Borch.
 HUNG HSIU-CH'UAN—ONE OF THE PEOPLE. By Charles G. Roberts.
 FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM—Shansi. By Dr. Phil. C. C. Stuhlman.
 PEARLS FROM CHINESE LITERATURE.
 THE STORY-TELLER IN JAPAN. By Francis McCullagh.
 CLIFF COFFINS. By Rev. S. Pollard.
 TWO HISTORIC GRAVE MOUNDS.—I. By Rev. W. Nelson Ritten.
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 BUDDHIST MONASTERY LIFE IN CHINA. By Lic. H. Hackmann.
 MORNING WALKS AROUND HANYANG. By Rev. W. Arthur Cornaby.
 BOOK REVIEWS.

"North-China Herald" Office.
 Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
 Brewer & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1902.

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7my-03 283

14th May, 1902.

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41 of

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21st May, 1902.

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tf 292

Shanghai, 10th August, 1901

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28th Nov., 1901.

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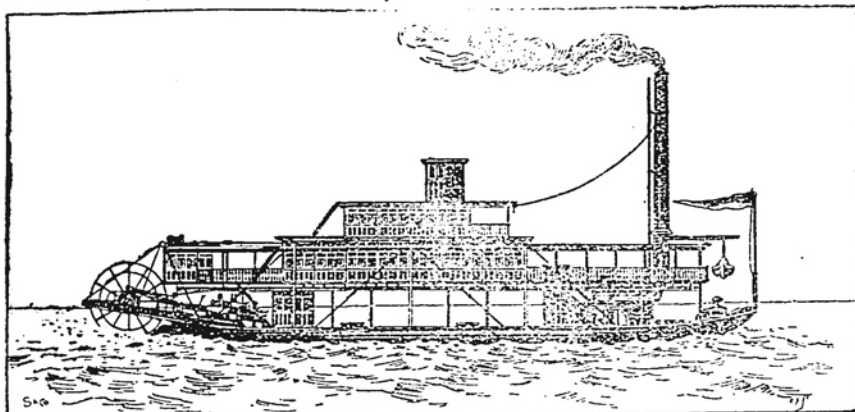
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tf 182 Shanghai, 26th May, 1890.

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7my-900 tf 245

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ANNEX 17

TO THE
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of 7th September, 1901.

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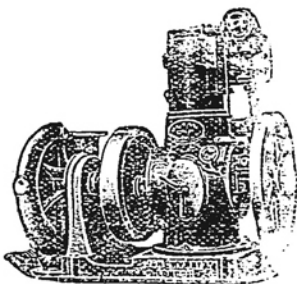
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When not required for pumping, the Motor can be utilised to drive Machinery.

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—o-a-w— alt (3) 2596

15th November, 1902.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having
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CHEAPEST.

PENS

31de-1902 582 —o-a-w— F

17th August 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 10th December, 1902.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B.S.	Tls.	35/36	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	"	23.00 per picul.
Seconds	"	30.00	"	Tobacco, Tinchow	{ no cargo	" "
Buffalo hides, B.S.	"	"	"	Wangkong	"	" "
10/35 lbs.	"	24/25	"	Black Bristles, Riflings	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
35/60	"	"	"	10 10 10 10 10	"	" "
Goatskins, Untanned,	"	63/64	"	33" 4" 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5" 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 6"	"	" "
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	"	10.00	"	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 100%	"	no cargo "
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	"	15.00	"	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	"	18.00 "
Sinshan and/or Chayu	"	14.50	"	Wild Duck	"	18.50 "
Green China Grass, Szechuen	"	12.50	"	Turmeric	"	5 25 "
Jute	"	4.25	"	Sesamum Seed, white	"	" "
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	"	12.00	"	" yellow	"	4.20 "
Pingchev and/or Macheng:	"	11.80	"	" red	"	" "
Mongyu	"	10.00	"	" black	"	" "
Green " Kiyu	"	11.00	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	"	7.90 "
Animal Tallow	"	12.50	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	"	7.90 "
Gallnuts, Usual shape	"	21.00	"	Wood Oil	"	7.90 "
				Tea Oil	"	9.75 "

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
*125,679.00	15,840.00	1,246,929	25,867.00	183,772.00	39,178.00	15,056.00	583,994.00	575,867.00
11,756.00	221.00	16,198	1,385.00	3,188.00	1,829.00	125.00	24,580.00	3,483.00
112,435.00	16,061.00	1,263,127	27,252.00	186,960.00	41,007.00	15,181.00	610,574.00	579,350.00

Per last Circular.

† For week ending Saturday the 6th inst.

‡ From January 1st to 6th inst.

KEROSENE OIL

Imported.

Market Price.

American "Devoes" in cases.....	Gallons.....	Tls. 2.26	
Russian "Anchor" in cases ..	.....	" 2.17	Less 2%
" " " in tin.....	" "	" 2.09	"
" " " in bulk.....	" "	" 1.80	"
Sumatra, in cases.....	" "	" 2.15	"
" " " in bulk.....	" "	" 1.80	"

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday the 6th instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are:—

Devoes	20,000	Gallons
Russian	60,000	"
Sumatra	667,293	"
Total...	747,293	"

FREIGHTS :—

Per Conference Steamers. To London and Northern Continental ports; Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet
General cargo 52/6 " 40 "

Per Conference Steamers. To Marseilles and Havre, General 48/- Net, per ton of 40 cubic feet
Seeds 47/6 " " 20 cwt.

To New York.	Overland,		Ten 1½ GS cents per lb gross
do.	via Suez,		32½ per ton of 40 cubic feet

To Shanghai; Tea	2.50 per ton of 13 half-chests.
do. General	" 2.60 " weight or measure

do.	General.....	Weight of measurement.....

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 2½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 27½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 2½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 3d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 3½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 3½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 3½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fca. 2.76½ Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2.85½ 6 months' sight, 2.87½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.31½, lowest 2.28, highest 2.31½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100, Gold \$55½, lowest 54½, highest 55½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers ¥71½; lowest 71½, highest 72, per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers ¥94, lowest 93½, highest 94 per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ¥92; lowest 93½, highest 92½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 164½, lowest 162, highest 164½, per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 164½, lowest 162½, highest 165. Bullion—Gold Bars Shanghai, 93 touch, per \$10, ¥445.00, lowest 440.00, highest 448.00. Silver Bars, per \$100, ¥111.20, lowest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, ¥74.6125, lowest 74.525, highest 74.625. Copper Cash per Tls. 1.15½, lowest 1.150, highest 1.150. Chinese Interest, mace 0.8, lowest 0.6, highest 1.8. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 22½, lowest 22, highest 22½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.
(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

December.	Bar Silver per oz. in London.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		Transfers.		Bank 1 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		I/T	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
8th	22 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.82 1/2/2.84 1/2	2.83/2.85	2.29	54 1/2	72	94 1/2	162 1/2
9th	22	2.2	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.81/2.83	2.81 1/2/2.83 1/2	2.28	54 1/2	72	95 1/2	162
10th	22	2.2	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.81 1/2/2.83 1/2	2.82 1/2/2.84 1/2	2.28	54 1/2	72	95 1/2	162
11th	22 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.83/2.85	2.84 1/2/2.86 1/2	2.29 1/2	54 1/2	71 1/2	94 1/2	162 1/2
12th	22 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.3	2.3	2.3 1/2	2.3 1/2	2.85/2.87	2.86/2.88	2.31 1/2	55 1/2	71 1/2	94	164 1/2
13th	22 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.2 1/4	2.3	2.3	2.3 1/2	2.3 1/2	2.84/2.86	2.85 1/2/2.87 1/2	2.31 1/2	55 1/2	71 1/2	94	161 1/2

SHARES.—From Messrs. J. P. Binset & Co.'s of 17th instant.

The volume of business has been small, with a dragging market. The near approach of the December settlement, which has been fixed for the 29th and 30th, accounts for this.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—No local business has been reported, largely caused by the low rate of exchange on Hongkong. London rate is unchanged at £82. In Hongkong there were sales at \$660, closing with buyers at that rate.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.*—A call of \$50 per share has been made payable in Hongkong on the 30th current, which will be met by an interim dividend of a similar amount from the Exchange Fluctuation Fund payable on the 31st.—*North China* were placed at T's. 180. In the *South Unions* are wanted at \$460 and *Yangszes* at \$133, while *Traders* and *Cantons* are offering at \$58 and \$167 1/2 respectively.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs* continue to offer at \$345, and *Chinws* have declined to \$84 1/2.

SHIPPING.—*Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat* shares are offering at \$36 1/2. *Indo-China S. N. Co.* Shares changed hands at T's. 62 cash, 62, 61 1/2 and 62 for December, 63/62 1/2 for January and 63 1/2 for February. Cash sales were made to Hongkong at \$87/86 and there are buyers at the latter rate. *Douglas* shares are offering at \$42.

SUGARS.—*Peak Sugar Cultivation Co.* The warrants for the final dividend of 7 per cent were issued to-day. *China Sugar Refining* shares are offering at \$85. *Lozon* shares were sold at \$12, with exchange 73.

MINING.—*Chinese Engineering and Mining* shares changed hands at T's. 7 1/2/8 1/2 cash and for the settlement.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—*S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.* Business was done at T's. 180/192 1/2 cash, 192 1/2 190 and 191 1/2 for December, 196/194 for January, 200 for March and 202 1/2 for April. Shares are offering at 190 at the close. *Hongkong and Whampoa Dock* shares are offering at \$215. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares changed hands at T's. 307 1/2. *Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf* shares were sold in Hongkong at \$88.

LANDS.—There is no change to report.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Shanghai Gas* shares were sold at T's. 120 for December. *Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.* The report and accounts for the year ending 31st October last have been published for the meeting of shareholders convened for the 19th current. The net profit, after deducting T's. 16,279.06 for renewals and repairs, amount to T's. 8,422.84, as compared with T's. 104,479.94 in the previous year. The debit balance is reduced to T's. 4,215.84. *Laou-kung-mow* shares were placed at T's. 45, and are offering at 44. *China Flour Mill* shares were placed at T's. 95/92 1/2 cash and 95 for December.

TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai Tug Boat* shares were sold at T's. 290 cum the third interim dividend of T's. 5 due on the 20th current. *Cooperative Cargo Boat* shares are offering.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Maatschappij de in Langkat* shares were sold at rather irregular rates:—T's. 170, 172 1/2, 165, 158 and 157 1/2 cash, 165, 160, 170 and 157 1/2 for December, 172 1/2/167 1/2 for March and 177 1/2/170 for April. *Central Stores* shares were sold at \$26, *Astor House Hotel* shares at \$32 1/2 and *Hotel des Colonies* shares at T's. 16 1/2.

LOANS.—*Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent Debentures* were sold at T's. 94, and *Shanghai Land Investment 5 per cent Debentures* at T's. 94 and 5 1/2 per cent at T's. 97.

LOANS.		Amount of Loan, Out-taken.		Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Rate of Interest.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures	1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.6%	—	—
Do.	1893	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.67%	—	—
Do.	1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.53%	—	—
Do.	1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.55%	—	—
Do.	1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.52%	—	—
Do.	1897	£268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.50%	—	—
Do.	1898	£300,000.00	£300,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.52%	—	—
Do.	1900	£33,900.00	£33,900.00	£100	5 1/2%	Do.	(g) 5.52%	—	—
Do.	1901	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.95%	—	—
Do.	1902	£150,000.00	£150,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.95%	—	—
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E		S. £767,200.00	£767,200.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 6.70%	—	—
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890		£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.53%	—	—
Do.	Do.	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.90%	—	—
Do.	Do.	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.64%	—	—
Do.	Do.	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.52%	—	—
Do.	Do.	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.73%	—	—
Do.	Do.	£200,000.00	£200,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.74%	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94		£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.64%	—	—
Do.	"	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.26%	—	—
Do.	"	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.65%	—	—
Do.	"	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.73%	—	—
Do.	"	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.74%	—	—
Frak Sugar Co. Debentures 1902		£200,000.00	£200,000.00	£100	7%	April & Oct.	(g) 6.73%	—	—
Shanghai Gas Co.	1897	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.71%	—	—
Do.	1899	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.72%	—	—
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd. 1902		£435,000.00	£435,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.74%	—	—

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. § Final dividend for business year. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuation. (g) Assuming that the run for the full term. (h) Including Bonus of 10% on Contributory Premiums. (k) Cum the new issue. (l) Depreciation account. D. Debit balance.

For all dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73,
17th December.

SHARES	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION FOR LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & CO.		Average dividends 3 years	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividend	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Ti.	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	40,000	\$125	125	\$14,750,000	1,437,740.88	30-10-02	*£1.5	18-8-02	\$36.43	5.77	\$640.00	467.20	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	104,400	£8	£2	---	(D) £169,621.10	31-12-01	None.	---	---	---	---	nom.	
Do. ordinary shares	119	£1	£1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nom.	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	41,925	£10	£8	\$517,596.6	\$21,235.51	1-12-01	*\$1.6	1-3-02	\$1.00	5.56	\$27.00	19.7	
Do. Founders'	759	£1	£1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$10.00	7.3	
(Marine Insurance).													
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	£50	\$1,600.00	\$1,672,433.73	30-6-02	\$30.00	15-10-02	\$24.33	5.29	\$460.00	335.80	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	£5	£5	\$900.00	218,669.09	3-1-02	\$4.00	26-11-02	\$4.00	6.35	\$58.00	41.5	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£0.00	£0	\$360.00	(h) £140,225	30-6-02	\$4	22-10-02	\$17.95	9.90	---	180.0	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	8,000	\$100	---	\$633,098.9	31,119.0	1-12-01	---	15-4-02	\$12.00	9.23	\$152.5	96.73	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	---	\$96,518.5	\$84,44	31-12-01	\$13.00	17-10-01	\$12.0	7.17	\$167.5	122.27	
(Fire Insurance).													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	---	\$1,134.971	\$333,699.10	31-12-01	\$35	6-3-02	\$28.66	8.31	\$345.00	251.85	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	---	\$1,091,341.55	\$27,312.1	31-12-01	\$30.00	6-3-02	\$8.00	7.10	\$84.5	61.63	
Shipping.													
H'kong, O'ton & M'cao S. B. Co.	80,000	\$15	£15	\$900,000	\$44,043.29	30-6-02	*\$1.50	6-8-02	\$2.80	7.72	\$36.25	26.46	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,583	£10	£10	\$23,337.4.3	47,411.41	1-12-01	\$75.12	25-6-02	\$9.04	14.58	---	62.00	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	21,000	\$50	£50	\$175,627.07	---	30-6-02	\$3.00	29-9-02	\$2.00	4.82	\$41.50	30.29	
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$240,000	\$26,731.18.11	31-12-01	132%	2-1-02	---	---	---	---	
Sugar Companies.													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$50	£5	\$100,000	\$1,876.8	31-9-02	\$1.35	17-12-02	\$6.00	8.74	---	74.00	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£10	---	\$13,500.00	1-12-01	\$7.00	29-3-02	\$11.00	12.94	\$85.00	62.05	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	£10	---	\$50,675.8	1-12-01	---	---	---	---	\$15.00	10.95	
Mining.													
Panjoan Mining Co., Ltd.	58,150	£1	£1	---	\$224,400	---	None.	---	---	---	\$2.50	1.82	
Do. pref. shares	30,111	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$1.25	0.91	
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	53,371	---	---	---	\$ 3,343.59	4-1-02	---	---	---	---	\$1.50	1.09	
Kaub A'hu Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	28-1-01	\$1.25	---	\$9.00	5.24	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	---	---	---	---	\$ 0,453.62	2-1-02	\$0.65	9-10-02	---	---	---	7.75	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
S. C. Linham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£10	\$750.00	\$60,100	31-4-02	\$10	22-7-02	---	---	---	192.5	
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£10	---	---	1-12-01	*14%	10-11-02	---	---	\$215.00	156.95	
Shan, Lau & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	£10	---	---	1-12-01	\$16.00	1-9-02	---	---	\$307.50	307.50	
H'kong & K'oon Wh. & G. Co. Ltd.	2,500	\$100	£10	---	\$12,002.7	1-12-01	\$20.00	10-3-02	\$5.37	6.11	\$88.00	\$4.24	
Y'tze Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	£10	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	250.00	---	
Lands.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	38,000	\$100	£10	\$7,356.05	---	31-12-01	*\$3.00	22-7-02	\$6.00	4.71	---	125.90	
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	5,000	\$100	£10	---	\$8,300.00	1-12-01	\$6.00	6-8-02	---	---	\$185.00	135.05	
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	1,000	\$100	£10	none	\$12.8	31-12-01	\$1.80	12-3-02	\$1.45	4.63	\$31.00	22.63	
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	£10	\$200.00	\$18,539.15	1-12-01	\$1.00	27-1-02	\$0.83	6.50	\$12.5	9.12	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,673	\$100	£10	---	\$20,242.2	1-12-01	None	---	---	---	---	16.00	
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	£5	\$114,750,000.00	\$3,736.0	1-12-01	16%	25-7-02	---	---	---	10.94	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	9,000	\$50	£5	---	\$353.38	31-12-01	\$3.00	5-3-01	\$2.50	---	---	40.0	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	£10	---	\$118,118.0	1-10-00	---	---	---	---	---	4.00	
International Cottonman Co. Ltd.	3,333	\$75	£75	---	\$191,200.6	30-9-02	\$3.00	30-1-02	---	---	---	40.00	
Lau-ung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	7,100	\$100	£10	---	---	31-12-01	\$4	1-8-02	---	---	---	44.00	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	£10	---	\$128,551.7	1-12-01	\$20	1-2-02	---	---	---	161.9	
H'kong Cottons S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.	67,000	\$100	£10	---	\$250,134.06	31-5-01	14%	17-4-02	---	---	\$17.00	12.41	
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	£10	---	\$156.68	10-11-01	16%	29-3-01	---	---	---	20.0	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	£10	\$5,000.00	\$3,344.6	31-12-01	16%	17-2-02	---	---	---	92.5	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	£10	---	---	31-12-01	\$5.00	13-8-02	---	---	---	121.00	
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	£5	---	\$845.7	10-6-02	13.18	9-0	\$5.67	---	\$68	40.88	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	£10	\$323,300	\$10,820.5	31-12-01	110%	14-4-02	\$0.95	4.49	\$20.75	15.15	
Tugs and Cargo Boats.													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	£10	\$80,000	\$32,351.71	31-12-01	\$4.00	24-9-02	---	---	---	290.00	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	25,800	\$100	£10	\$178,546	---	26-5-02	22%	24-7-02	---	---	---	51.50	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$100	£10	\$74,752.00	\$1,111.6	31-12-01	16%	6-3-02	---	---	---	145.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	£10	\$47,211.34	\$2,697.74	31-12-01	16%	6-8-02	---	---	---	150.00	
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	200	\$20	£2	\$100,000	\$3,576.31	31-12-01	\$6.42	24-7-02	\$16.97	4.20	---	380.0	
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	795	\$10	£10	\$10,000.00	\$253.14	30-4-02	110%	4-7-02	---	---	\$1250.00	---	
S'nia-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	£10	---	\$1,336.3	1-12-00	110%	7-8-02	---	---	---	46.00	
Maatschappij Co., in Langkat	30,000	Gls100	Gls100	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	---	157.50	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	£10	---	\$20,142.27	31-12-01	115%	25-4-02	\$6.67	6.67	---	145.0	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	£10	---	\$647.35	1-12-01	14%	31-5-02	\$2.33	---	\$30.00	21.90	
Hall & Hutz, Ltd.	21,000	\$100	£10	\$170,000	\$17,247.1	25-3-02	\$32.00	29-4-02	\$3.67	11.50	\$31.00	25.55	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	£10	\$275,000	\$4,723.61	31-12-01	15%	23-11-02	\$1.13	7.80	\$14.50	10.58	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	£10	---	\$1,274.39	10-1-02	16%	3-7-02	\$0.70	5.39	\$13.00	9.45	
Do. New issue	30,000	\$100	£10	---	---	---	18%	9-7-02	---	---	\$6.35	4.64	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	£5	\$60,000	\$10,407.3	30-6-01	12%	6-3-02	---	---	\$135.00	93.56	
Central Stores, Ltd.	5,000	\$100	£10	---	\$800.5	1-12-01	12%	11-7-02	---	---	\$28.00	19.0	
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,000	\$50	£5	---	\$102.00	10-4-02	\$2.50	24-6-02	---	---	\$60.00	60.00	
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	£10	\$1,891.08	\$503.66	31-12-01	\$1.50	30-4-02	---	---	\$105.00	76.12	
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	£5	\$19,000.00	\$409.49	31-3-0	18%	14-02	---	---	\$62.11	62.11	
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	3,400	\$50	£5	---	\$5,320.1	31-12-00	111%	---	---	---	\$50.0	36.5	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	72,000	\$20	£10	\$15,000	\$2,285.58	31-12-01	18%	1-02	---	---	\$9.5	7.12	
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	21,612	\$5	£5	---	\$21,015.10	10-6-02	115%	15-1-02	---	---	\$32.5	23.73	
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$20	£10	---	\$47.43	7-2	\$32.00	11-1-02	---	---	\$24.00	17.32	
Hotel Des Colonies Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$25	£25	---	---	---	First year	---	---	---	---	16.50	
I. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	\$50	£50	---	---	---	First year	---	---	---	---	50.00	
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$40	---	---	---	---	First year	---	---	---	---	42.50	

D. G. GEORGACAPULO'S

IMPORTED

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE RECOGNISED LEADING
CIGARETTE MADE IN CAIRO.

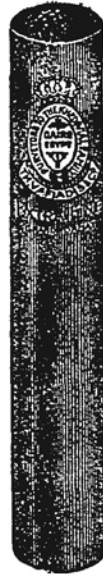
See that all packets bear the Egyptian Government stamp,
the only guarantee of origin.

Sole Importer,

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AVOID UNKNOWN BRANDS



**BORDEN'S
EAGLE
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Borden's Condensed Milk Co., N.Y.

tf 291 (4)

Shanghai, 25th Sept., 1901.

c.a. 4p M, W & S 1505 22nd Mar., 1902.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
CMB2	Adria	Chaarschmidt	Ger str	3499	Dec 15	Japan	Siemssen & Co		
Y KDW	Argo	Melberg	Nor str	879	Dec 13	Kuchinotzu	Thorsen & Co		
CNCW	Chefoo	Elliot	Br str	684	Dec 11	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire	New York	21st instant
MCKPW	Croydon	Kerr	Br str	2310	Dec 11	Shimonoseki	Dodwell & Co., Ltd		
SHWB2	Changwo	Laverie	Br str	690	Nov 29	Yochowfu	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
T K D D	El Dorado	Smith	Br str	892	Dec 8	Tangku & Chefoo	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
K L Y W	Feiching	Spear	Chi str	980	Dec 8	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Foochow	18th instant
C E M C W	Fuping	Gray	Br str	1058	Dec 15	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
MCPW	Dagmar	Schonberg	Ger str	921	Dec 16	Swatow	Melchers & Co		
K L Y B	Bacan	Wallace	Chi str	837	Dec 13	Tientsin & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Hopsang	Hay	Br str	1359	Dec 17	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Moji	To-day
K L Y B	Hsinfung	Patterson	Chi str	1385	Dec 12	Tangku v. Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
C E M C W	Hsiping	Macfarlane	Ger str	1268	Dec 15	Hongkong	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co.	Chinwangtao	To-day
K L Y W	Irene	Boyd	Chi str	826	Dec 15	Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co		
9 p	Kinai Maru	Ihara	Jap str	1498	Dec 12	Moji	Nihon Shosen Kaisha		
Int D	Knivsberg	Kayser	Ger str	646	Nov 30	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
CNPW	Kiukiang	Miller	Br str	1228	Dec 9	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
OWSB	König Albert	Polack	Ger str	5690	Dec 13	Hongkong	Melchers & Co		
K L Y B	Kwangtah	Lunt	Chi str	1461	Dec 14	H'kong, & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
B J	Kweilin	Macintosh	Br str	1088	Dec 1	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Leask	Leask	Br str	579	Dec 15	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Swatow	To-day
LS	Lveemoon	Lehmann	Ger str	1238	Dec 14	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
Y KDW	Leevuen	Johns	Chi str	619	Dec 15	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo	20th instant
P&OB 2	Malacca	Street	Br str	2616	Dec 15	Yokohama	P. & O. S. N. Co		
MCW	Meishun	Minning	Ger str	1151	Dec 15	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
CNCW	Ngankin	Newcomb	Br str	1719	Dec 17	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
	Nurnberg	Ammon	Ger str	2663	Dec 15	Hamburg	Siemssen & Co		
	Ragnar	Nielsen	Nor str	1220	Dec 14	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha		
CNPW	Singan	Wavell	Br str	1054	Dec 15	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
ODW	Sri Pontianak	Deans	Dut str	233	Sept 23	Singapore	Carlowitz & Co		
LS	Skamstad	Hansen	Nor str	759	Dec 12	Hongay	Nils Moller & Sons		
8 c	Store Nordisko	Petersen	Dan str	596	Dec 3	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
K L Y B	Taishun	Jamieson	Chi str	1216	Dec 9	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
LS	Taiwan Maru	Nonaka	Jap str	1842	Dec 11	Moji	Nihon Shosen Kaisha		
Int D	Tsintau	Hansen	Ger str	978	Dec 14	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
OSNB2	Olysses	Williams	Br str	2282	Dec 15	Japan	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Valetta	Palmer	Br str	2274	Dec 9	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co		
BNDW	W. C. de Vries	Men-vell	Br str	661	Dec 3	Hankow	Geo. McBain		
CNPW	Wenchow	Hunter	Br str	50	Nov 30	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Wingsang	Sellar	Br str	1517	Dec 1	S'ow, H'ng, C'ton	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo	To-day
SHW	Yuenwo	Flagg	Br str	1333	Dec 14	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hongkong & C'ton	18th instant
K L Y W	Yungching	East	Chi str	700	Dec 15	Swatow v. Amoy	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
46 Steamers									
Int D W	Clive	Carleton	Br trans		Dec 15				
Int D	Titania	Schaake	Ger trans		1245 Dec 2	Manila			
T K D D	Wright	Scott	Am trans		396 Aug 15	Tsingtau			

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Met.	Date Arrival	Where from
8 p	Atago	Kimura	Jap. gun-boat	615	2	700	113	Oct 24	
9 p	Fearless	Graham	H.M. cruiser	1580	4	3200	147	Dec 8	
7 p	Giliak	Shumoff	Russo gun-boat	1000	6	1000	.....	Nov 27	
NGLB	Hansa	Frachea	H.I.G.M. cruiser	5865	22	10000	517	Nov 17	
9 p	Lombardia	Baet	Ital cruiser	380	10	6843	2c7	Nov 17	
1 c	Mandjour	Muravieff	Russ gun-boat	1416	3	1400	.....	Nov 9	
2 c	Marco Polo	Botti	Ital arm. cruiser	4583	34	10000	420	Nov 16	
8 p	Monadnock	Mahan	U.S. mon	4000	16	3000	200	Dec 6	Amoy
OSNB	Pique	Reynolds	H.M. cruiser	3600	8	9000	283	Dec 2	
OWSB	Redoubtable	Bonifoy	Fr. cruiser	9437	14	6100	700	Nov 29	Japan
7 p	Snipe	Davidson	H.M. gun-boat	85	.....	.....	.....	Dec 6	Hankow
1 c	Surprise	Thomas	Fr. gun-boat	627	6	853	99	Oct 29	
7 p	Teal	Dalgety	H.M. gun-boat	180	2	.....	.....	Nov 24	
3 p	Kaipan	Williams	Cruise	500	2	900	75	Nov 13	
P Y B	Liu Hsing	Myhre	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1500	.....	900	75	Dec 13	

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.*	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 9	Kiangteen	Chi str	1478	Frigast	Ningpo	Dec 8	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Yiksang	Br str	1236	Bowker	H'kong & Swatow	 3	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Alcinous	Br str	278	Pulford	Kob	....	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	America Maru	Jap str	3460	Gbing	Hongkong	....	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 9	Manchuria	Russ str	1628	Ivanoff	Port Arthur	....	Ballast	East Asiatic Co
" 9	Taishun	Chi str	1216	Jamieson	Tangku & Chefoo	 6	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Kiukiang	Br str	1225	Miller	Swatow	 5	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Hangchow	Br str	999	Mawley	Moji	 6	Coal	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Kiangyu	Chi str	1490	Blethen	Hankow	 6	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Tahung Maru	Jap str	1391	Yebiko	Hankow	 6	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 9	Ella	Br str	519	Carter	Hankow	 6	do	Greaves & Co
" 9	Valetta	Br str	2974	Palmer	Hongkong, etc	 6	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 9	Glenogle	Br str	2399	Warner	Hongkong	....	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 10	Pekin	Br str	3224	Phillips	Ningpo	 9	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Chungking	Br str	801	Hopkins	Chefoo	 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Tientsin	Br str	1250	Gibbs	Ningpo	 9	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Suian	Ger str	1145	Fuhlers	Hankow	....	Mails, &c.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 10	Saikio Maru	Jap str	1644	Young	Yokohama	 7	Coal	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 10	Shini Maru	Jap str	1389	Ishikawa	Kuchinotzu	....	do	J. Baessler
" 10	Aikawa Maru	Jap str	1106	Hoshino	Kuchino:zu	....	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 10	Meian	Am str	461	Crawford	Hankow	....	Sugar	Standard Oil Co
" 10	Dagmar	Ger str	1928	Gosewisch	Swatow	 7	General	Melchers & Co
" 10	Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	Swatow	....	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Wilmington	U.S. cru	1397	Prime	Amoy	....	do	
" 10	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Chefoo	Br str	684	Elliot	Amoy	 7	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow	 8	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow	 8	do	Geo. McBain
" 11	Chingping	Br str	1062	Harvey	Tientsin	....	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 11	Croydon	Br str	2410	Kerr	Japan:	....	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 11	Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1065	Ochi	Moji	....	Coal	H. J. H. Tripp
" 11	Taiwan Maru	Jap str	1842	Nonata	Moji	....	do	Nihon Shosen Kaisha
" 11	Hindustan	Br str	3289	Littlehales	Hongkong	....	General	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
" 11	Yungping	Ger str	525	Messer	Tientsin	....	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 12	Pekin	Br str	2236	Phillips	Ningpo	 11	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow	....	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Hsinfung	Chi str	1385	Patterson	Tangku v. Chefoo	 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Hsinyu	Chi str	1127	Warwick	Tangku v. Chefoo	 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Tungchow	Br str	952	Dewar	Tangku & Chefoo	 9	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Gray	Hankow	 9	do	Greaves & Co
" 12	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow	 9	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Kinai Maru	Jap str	1498	Ihara	Moji	....	Coal	Nihon Shosen Kaisha
" 12	Skramstad	Nor str	679	Hanssen	Hongkong	....	do	Nils Moller & Sons
" 12	Mutine	HM g-b	.....	Plenderleak	Hankow	....	do	
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	 12	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow	 10	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Haeen	Chi str	837	Wallace	Tangku & Chefoo	 11	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Leeyuen	Chi str	619	Johns	Chefoo	 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Gaelic	Br str	691	Finch	San Francisco	Nov	Mails, etc	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 13	Liu Hsing	Chi r-c	1500	Myhie	Cruise	Dec	do	Customs
" 13	Argo	Nor str	870	Melberg	.....	....	do	Thorsen & Co
" 14	Konig Albert	Ger str	6590	Polack	Hongkong, &c	 11	Mails, &c.	Melchers & Co
" 14	Pekin	Br str	2243	Phillips	Ningpo	 13	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow	 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Yuenwo	Br str	1231	Flagg	Hankow	 11	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 14	Paohua	Br str	434	Damstrom	Hankow	 11	do	Greaves & Co
" 14	Kwangtah	Chi str	1536	Lunt	H'kong & Canton	 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Lyceemon	Ger str	283	Lehmann	Hongkong	....	do	Siemssen & Co
" 14	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Kiaochow	....	do	Melchers & Co
" 14	T-intau	Ger str	978	Hansen	Kiaochow	....	do	Melchers & Co
" 14	Ragnar	Nor str	120	Nie'sen	Kuchinotzu	....	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 15	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow	 12	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Singar	Br str	1251	Wavell	Swatow	 11	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Yungching	Chi str	700	Best	Swatow v. Amoy	 11	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 15	Malacca	Br str	2616	Street	Yokohama	 9	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 15	Wingsang	Br str	1517	Sellar	Stow, H'ng, C'ton	 3	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 15	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow	 12	do	Melchers & Co
" 15	Lokeang	Br str	979	Leask	Hongkong	 11	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co

ARRIVALS—Continued.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 15	Heiping	Ger str	1269	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Dec	General	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co.
" 15	Fuping	Br str	1058	Gray	Tientsin	"	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 15	Irene	Chi str	826	Boyd	Swatow	"	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 15	Hopsang	Br str	1359	Hay	Hongkong	"	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 15	Pingching	Chi r-c	1000	Andersen	Cruise	"	do	Customs
" 15	Ulysses	Br str	2282	Williams	Japan	"	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Adria	Ger str	3499	Chaarschmidt	Japan	"	do	Siemssen & Co
" 15	Nurnberg	Ger str	2663	Ammon	Hamburg	Oct 10	do	Siemssen & Co
" 15	Jaguar	Ger g-b	900	Wilbrandt	Chemulpo	Dec	do	
" 15	Pascal	Fr cru	4000	Nicol		"		
" 15	Clive	Br trans				"		

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Dec 8	Bankoku Maru	Jap str	1451	Hibi	Kobe	General	Toko & Co.
" 9	K'gawa Maru	Jap str	3823	McKenzie	L'don & M'seilles	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 9	Falee Maru	Jap str	1315	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 9	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 9	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Johnston	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Changon	Br str	789	Newall	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 9	Princesse Marie	Dan str	3579	Berentzen	Mar.v.H'kg.Sp're	do	East-Asiatic Co
" 9	Kashing	Br str	1143	McKenzie	Tientsin	Treasure	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Foochow	Br str	1228	Smale	C'kiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Haliotis	Dut str	1195	van Rijn		General	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
" 9	Kiangteen	Chi str	1471	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Lambie	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Glenogle	Br str	2399	Warner	Tacoma	do	Dodwell & Co, Ltd
" 10	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Kiaochow	do	Melchers & Co
" 10	Hueshu	Br str	755	Pratt	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Bombay	Br str	2097	Bradshaw	Japan	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 10	Anping	Chi str	1159	Richards	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Haeting	Br str	1124	Paramore	Chefoo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	America Maru	Jap str	3460	Going	San Francisco	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Szechuen	Br str	1158	Hall	C'kiang & Wuhu	Mails, &c.	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 10	Medah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow & Ports	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Peleus	Br str	4800	Barwise	Japan	General	Melchers & Co
" 10	Shengking	Br str	1034	Sutherland	Tientsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Chiuyetsu Maru	Jap str	742	Saturi	Nagasaki	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Pekin	Br str	2245	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Yu Lee Co
" 11	Poyang	Br str	1892	vallack	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Elia	Br str	519	Carter	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Indus	Fr str	2331	Duchateau	Marseilles	do	Greaves & Co.
" 11	Haliotis	Dut str	1070	van Rijn	Singapore	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
" 11	Meifoo	Chi str	1321	Hoelger	Amoy & Swatow	Tinplates	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 11	Alcinous	Br str	4278	Pulford	Liverpool, etc.	General	Melchers & Co
" 11	Esang	Br str	1127	Rooke	W'wei & Chefoo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Mazagon	Br str	3280	Phillips	Japan	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	Chinkiang	Br str	1241	Brymer	H'kong & Canton	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 11	Keelung Maru	Jap str	1034	Sabashima	F'ow, S'tow, H'kg	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 12	Tahung Maru	Jap str	1391	Yebiko	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 12	Suian	Ger str	1145	Fuhlers	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Moji	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 12	Hindustan	Br str	3289	Littlehules	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 12	Ping-ching	Chi r-c	1000	Andersen	Cruise	Original	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 12	Lienshing	Br str	1049	Young	C'kiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Customs
" 12	Tientsin	Br str	1227	Gibbs	Moji	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	C. of Dumfries	Br s.v.	1615	Casey	R. Road, V'ouwer	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Glenlochy	Br str	2997	Stallard	Japan	do	Standard Oil Co
" 12	Hsiehho	Chi str	1082	Crawford	H'kong & Canton	General	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 12	Macduff	Br str	1882	Glegg	Kobe & Y'hama	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Chiuyuen	Chi str	1211	Sleeman	Kobe	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 12	Yiksang	Br str	1236	Powker	Swatow & H'kg	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Chungking	Br str	801	Hopkins	W'haiwei & C'foo	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Yedo Maru	Jap str	1069	Samura	Kobe	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Pekin	Br str	1274	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Nils Moller & Sons
" 13	Kutwo	Br str	1928	Mahon	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Aikawa Maru	Jap str	1106	Hoshino	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	Geo. McBain
" 13	Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1065	Ochi	Moji	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 13	Saikio Maru	Jap str	1652	Young	Japan, Corea, V'k	Mails, &c.	H. J. H. Tripp
" 13	Pascal	Fr cru	4015	Seués	Nanking	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Meian	Am str	461	Johns	Ningpo	Kerosene Oil	Standard Oil Co
" 14	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Greaves & Co
" 14	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Geozan Maru	Jap str	1140	Ikezawa	Kobe	do	Tschiya & Co.
" 14	Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Yushun	Chi str	1079	Pratt	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	hingping	Br str	1062	Harvey	C'wangtao T'tsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co
" 14	Manchuria	Russ str	3953	Ivanoff	P. Art. Dalny, &c	do	East-Asiatic Co
" 14	Shini Maru	Jap str	1388	Sakagawa	Canton v. C'kiang	Rice	J. Baessler
" 14	Gaelic	Br str	2691	Finch	Hongkong	General	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 15	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 15	Kian-yu	Chi str	1490	Blethe	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 15	Suevia	Ger str	2663	Borek	Havre & H'burg	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 15	Mutine	HM g-b	980	Plenderleak		do	
" 15	Wilmington	U.S. cru	1397	Prime			
" 15	Yungping	Ger str	525	Neilson	C'wangtao, T'tsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g. Co
" 15	Pekin	Br str	2236	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire

Edited by R. W. LITTLE. Printed and Published at the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, Shanghai.

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SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 17, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 13th December).

During the interval, since our circular of 4th instant was issued, there has been no business in our import market owing to the continuation of the circumstances which have lately obtained, namely, lowness of exchange and the firmness of the home markets we have, however, to report an improvement in TIENSIN exchange, which is to-day 980, and has resulted in an improved demand all round locally. There has been a good business done for the UR RIVER and SZECHUEN markets and we give quotations of resales below. The NINGPO merchants seem keen on 11-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*, but nothing has resulted, holders not being willing to sell even at an advance of from 5 cands. to 1 mace, which has been freely offered. There is a rumour that some cargo, consisting chiefly of AMERICAN Goods and INDIAN Yarn, has been booked for TIENSIN via CHINGWANTAO, but we cannot find out anything definite. Owing to exchange being against dealers very little sycee came from the north to this market till very late in the season which resulted in a corresponding reduction in shipments. It may happen therefore, if the Northern market remain firm or advance, considerable shipments may go by that route without waiting for the opening of navigation in the spring. In AMERICAN goods there is nothing to report and prices remain firm. MANCHESTER keeps steady. Cotton is quoted in LIVERPOOL at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. strong.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—We have to report the sale of only 1,750 pieces as follow. *Red Church* at £2.85, *Red Wheatear* at £2.76 and *Blue Joss* at £2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Heavy Shirtings.—The only transaction during the interval is 1,250 pieces of 13-lbs. *Fancy Horse Head* at £4.50.

White Shirtings.—We note the following:—800 pieces *Blue Tiger and Dragon* at £4.40 and 550 pieces *Gold Tiger and Dragon* at £4.60.

Auction Prices.—There is still a tendency for these prices to advance and a substantial rise all round has resulted.

Re-sales have been effected during the week on the following basis:—GREY SHIRTINGS.—8.4-lbs.—*Blue Double Shield* at £2.72 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Green 5 Old Men* at £2.92 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue 7 Boys* at £2.95, 2 *Elephants & Clocks* at £2.80, *Blue 2 Flag* at £2.70, *Three Feet* at £2.85, *Red Pagoda* at £2.85, *Red Rhinoceros* at £2.57, *Red Pigeon* at £2.57 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Green Gold Dog* at £2.40, *Silver Sycee* at £2.52 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue 2 Boys* at £2.85, *Green Large Lion & Stag* at £2.60, *Blue Gold Globe* at £2.50, *Chinese Woman* at £2.50, *Red Joss* at £2.75, *Blue Joss* at £2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ and *Blue Fish* at £2.55.

10-lbs.—*Gold Stag CC* at £3.50, *Pig Head* at £3.82 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Peacock Tails* at £3.85, *Red Plant* at £3.10, *Seven Girls* at £3.40, *Man and Lion* at £3.35 and *Red S Pony* at £3.30.

11-lbs.—*Two Elephants and Clocks* at £3.90, *Peacock Tails* at £3.90 and *Jiou Kee Doo* at £4.10.

12-lbs.—*Four Elephants and Clocks* at £4.10, 36-in. *J. B. DDD* at £4.50 and 36-in. *Man and Spear GGG* at £4.55.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs.—*Red Dragon* at £4.85 and *Red Bear* at £3.05.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—2 *Kun Shee* £4.52 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Tea Pot* £4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 *Ziu Doo* £4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$. 64-reed.—*Blue Large Stag* £3.30, *Blue 2 Stag* £3.30, *Red 2 Stag* £3.10, *Gold Cock* £4.00.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—There has been a slightly better enquiry from TIENSIN and the RIVER PORTS, but the sales made public only amount to 1,294 bales, which are composed chiefly of No. 10s.

No. 10s., 945 bales:—*Western India (Pony Carriage)* £71.75, *Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.* £73.50, *Hope Mill* £74.00, *Jubilee (Mule)* £74.25, *Howard and Bullough* £74.50, *M. Petit Sun* £76.25, *Imperial Mill* £76.50/76.75, *Currimbhoy (Mule)* £76.75, *Franchise (Petit Fish)* £77.00 and *Swadeshi Rose* £79.00.

No. 12s., 150 bales:—*Pabaney (Mule)* and *Standard* £77.00.

No. 16s., 124 bales:—*Western India (Pony Carriage)* £84.00, *Britannia (Ring)* 84.25, *Jamshed (Mule) Compass* £84.75, *David Mill* £85.00, *Kohinoor Mill "Kohinoor"* £86.00 and *Tricundass (Mule)* £86.50.

No. 20s., 75 bales:—*New Great Eastern* 185.00 and *Tea Carrier* £90.00.

JAPANESE.—Have been dealt in to the extent of 500 bales on the basis of £88.25 to £92.00 for 16s. and £92.00 to £95.00 for 20s.

LOCAL.—The only business we have heard of is a sale of 800 bales *Soeychee* at £78.50 for 10s. and £81.00 for 12s. packed—re-sales of bundles have been made at £76.00 to £79.50 for 12s., £79.75 to £81.50 for 14s. and £81.75 to £83.00 for 16s.

COTTON.—Nothing to report and quotations are now returned—*Best Steam Machine Ginned* £18.00 TUNGCHOW £18.50 to £19.00 and SHANGHAI at £17.20 to £17.80 according to quality.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 9th December:—

The home markets are firm Gold Kilings are quoted in Lyons at Fcs. 33 and 11/9d. in London.

RAW SILK.—A fair business has been transacted and prices have again materially advanced.

YELLOW SILKS.—Continue in demand and quotations given mark an advance of Tls. 10 per picul.

HAND FILATURES.—For Europe have been bought at an advance of Tls. 30 per picul.

STEAM FILATURES.—In our last issue by a printers error, we quoted Keechong I 9/11 @ 1,025 the price should have been Tls. 1,040—actual transactions in the meanwhile have been very small, but there is a strong enquiry, but the prices now asked, checks business for the moment.

WASTE SILK.—Market quiet but strong with very little waste of any kind offering, supplies of many qualities having now ceased for the season.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 2/2¾ and Fcs. 2.82 four months. Freight, Tls. 8.35 per cwt

	Tls. per picl.		Tls. per picl.
TEATLEES.—		WILD SILKS.—	
Blue Elephant	720	Some 2,000 piculs Tussah Raws have been settled at Tls.	
Yellow "	700	245/255 for No. I.	
Green "	680		
Bird Yuenling	700	YELLOW SILKS.—	
Gold Killing	685	Mienchew.....	475/480
Chay "	665	Meenyang S.T. 2	425
HAINING SILK.—		HAND FILATURES.—	
Double Pagoda 1, 2 & 3 aver	665	Pegasus 1, 2 & 3 ord. reel	aver. 790
Mandarin Duck 2, 3 & 4 aver.	660	Buffalo A B & C "	aver. 790
WHITE KLANHINGS.—		STOCKS.—	
Gold Lilly Flower 1.	665	Of all descriptions are very much reduced in Teatlees	
" 2.	650	the stock is said to be only 500 Bales.	
9/12 MOSS TATSAAM.—			
Double Butterfly 2.	615		

	1902-1903.	1901-1902	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	
Settlements for this mail about	4,000	3 000	400	600	2,200	200 bales.	
" season including }							
forward contracts }	42,000	53,000	45,200	83,750	47,060	45,500 "	
Stock }	3,000	15,000	13,000	6,500	7,000	15,500 "	
Total Arrivals, including Steam }	44,620	65,400	58,100	84,600	53,500	61,000 "	
Filatures..... }							
	* England.	* France &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls. 86	3,587	3,673	3,074	...	...	6,747 bales.	
" White Silk in Bales } 853	10,995	11,848	4,475	231	478	17,032 "	
of 80 catties }							
" Yellow Silk in piculs... 70	3,924	3 994	7	3,179	575	7,755 "	
" Wild " " " 31	4,097	4,128	1,381	85	215	5,809 "	
Total.....	1,040	22,603	23,643	8,937	3,495	1,268	37,343 "
Against in 1901-1902	2,121	30,175	32,296	8,606	6,207	1,937	49,046 "
" 1900-1901	2,395	27,635	30,030	4,568	8,600	1,404	44,602 "
" 1899-1900	6,120	50,552	56,672	11,013	5,831	3,515	77,031 "
" 1898-99	1,768	31,091	35,859	3,703	3,826	909	44,297 "
" 1897-98	1,322	31,564	32,896	6,765	3,467	1,660	44,788 "
" 1896-97	2,140	25,899	28,039	2,423	1,972	1,387	33,821 "
Export Waste Silk	6,051	25,357	31,408	204	176	16	31,804 "
Against in 1901-1902	5,849	29,494	35,343	50	28	23	35,444 piculs.
" 1900-1901	8,939	23,654	32,593	...	52	57	32,702 "
" 1899-1900	11,415	27,321	38,736	1,339	...	516	40,591 "
Export Cocoons.....	...	3,326	3,326	...	...	2,275	5,601 "
Against in 1901-1902	...	1,369	1,369	...	2	1,918	3,289 "
" 1900-1901	...	1,018	1,018	...	...	3,274	4,292 "
" 1899-1900	...	1,767	1,767	23	...	3,400	5,401 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London
 also piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
 " 1,097 " " " " " Continent.

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 13th December, 1902 comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.		For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
	13,505 pcs. against 12,925 pcs. and 23,195 pcs.				2,620 " " 2,130 " " 3,855 " "		
Grey Shirtings.....	13,505 pcs. against 12,925 pcs. and 23,195 pcs.			Velvets.....	2,620 " " 2,130 " " 3,855 " "		
White Shirtings.....	5,660 " " 4,210 " " 10,390 " "			Velveteens.....	360 " " 380 " " 560 " "		
T-Cloths.....	590 " " 790 " " 1,220 " "			Cotton Italian.....	420 " " 360 " " 260 " "		
Drills, English.....	100 " " 150 " " 340 " "			Camlets.....	300 " " 200 " " 340 " "		
Jeans.....	180 " " 120 " " 220 " "			Long Ells.....	210 " " 252 " " 318 " "		
Sheetings.....	120 " " 1,090 " " 600 " "			Launtings.....			
Turkey Reds.....	690 " " 1,090 " " 600 " "			Spanish Stripes.....			

At *Nie Kee*, 6th inst.
Turkey Red Shirtings.—550 pieces; 8 *Joss* 3½-lbs. £2.23, do. 4-lbs. £2.34, do. 4½-lbs. £2.50 and 5-lbs. £2.91.

At *E-Wo*, 10th inst.—
Grey Shirtings.—6½-lbs. 210 pieces; *Red Lion* £1.78.
 8.4-lbs.—890 pieces; *Blue Man and Rabbit* £1.98½, *Blue Lotus* £2.32, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ* £3.16½/17½ and *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £3.01/01½.
 10-lbs.—400 pieces; *Blue Dragon and 6 Women* £3.46/46½ and *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £3.60.
 12-lbs.—480 pieces; *Double Ladder and Gun* £3.27 and *Blue Flag Chief* £3.33½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—60 pieces; *Tiger and Tree* £3.13.
Drills.—14-lbs.—100 pieces; *Double Buffalo* £3.58½.

Turkey Red Shirtings.—210 pieces; *Mandarin* 2½-lbs. £1.29½ and do. 3-lbs. £1.32½.

At *Fuen-fong*, 11th inst.—
Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,950 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.91½, *Blue 4 Sisters* £2.05½ and *Blue 3 Students* £2.37½.
 8.4-lbs.—4,915 pieces; *Green 9 Lions* £1.99, *House* £1.99½, *Double Men* £2.09½/10, *Blue Britannia* £2.10½, *Blue 3 Students* £2.51½, *Blue Double Shield* £2.56½, *Black Gold 3 Students* £2.72, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.74½, *Seven Sisters* £2.93½ and 5 *Brothers* £2.97½.
 10-lbs.—2,300 pieces; *Red Britannia* £3.07½, *Red 3 Students* £3.07, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £3.28½, *Red 4 Sisters* £3.24 and *Painted 8 Literati* £3.68½.
 10.12-lbs.—700 pieces; *Painted Britannia* £3.51½, 18 *Brothers* £3.92½ and *Lily* £3.95½.
 11-lbs.—250 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £3.61.
 12-lbs.—960 pieces; *China Square* £3.50, *Soldier* £3.59½, 9 *Lions* £3.64, *Light House (Thee)* 第 £4.01½ and *Lily* £4.47.
 12.12-lbs.—150 pieces; 9 *Old Men* £4.72½.
 13.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* £4.80.
 14.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *Gold Sun* £5.02½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—1,100 pieces; *House, Bright* £2.77, *Blue 2 Light House, Bright* £2.78½ and *Black Gold 3 Students* £3.20½.
 72-reed.—4,560 pieces; *White Gold 3 Students* £3.37½, *Red 2 Sisters* £3.37½, *Red 2 Light House, Bright* £3.40½, do. *Dull* £3.38½, *Red Gold Star Bright* £3.75½, do. *Dull* £3.77½, *Painted 4 Sisters, Bright*, £3.76½, do. *Dull* £3.76, *Red 5 Stars* £3.90½, *Black Flag Chief* £4.01, *Painted Grand Fathers* £4.43½, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* £4.62½, 18 *Brothers* £4.57, *Lily* £4.41, *Student*, £5.25 and *Black Gold and Sun* £5.30.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—390 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* £1.75½, *Painted Britannia* £2.10½ and *Red 3 Students* £2.12½.
 8-lbs.—200 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £2.87½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* £3.00½.
Sheetings.—15-lbs.—120 pieces; *Old Man Head A* £3.74.

Black Cotton Italians.—2,520 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* £4.37½, 9 *Brothers* £4.32½/40, *Seven Sisters* £4.77½/80, *Students* £4.87½, *Painted 2 Sisters* £4.70, *Painted 18 Literati* £4.52½, *Painted 3 Students* £4.90½, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* £5.22½, *Lily* £6.15, *Marriage* £6.35, 3 *Ladies* £6.07½, 18 *Brothers* £6.65, 9 *Old Men* £6.67½, *Smoke Room* £6.96½, *Banquet* £6.77½, *Rich Man* £6.65, *Painted 8 Literati* £8.15, *Red Silver Sun* £7.30, 6 *Stars* £7.02½, *Buddha* £7.87½/90 and 5 *Brothers* £6.85/87½.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian	Gr. & N. Green.	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Pink.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid "	Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total.
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, s.s.g. p. pc.	13.90	13.32½	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.72½	9.57½*	
Sales, pcs.	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	50
9 Old Men, s.s.h. p. pc.	13.02½/05	13.20	13.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.32½	.....	
Sales, pcs.	40	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	80
Man & Horse, p. pc.	12.83	.....	12.37	12.91	.....	.....	.....	14.00/01	11.02	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	30	10	.....	.....	.....	60	10	.....	.....	.....	170
Goose, p. pc.	12.85	.....	12.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Mandarin, p. pc. ....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Long Ells.													
Light House, p. pc.	7.27½/7.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Horse's Head, p. pc.	7.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	7.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Single Phoenix, p. pc.	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Tiger & Ring, p. pc.	7.38/7.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Tiger, p. pc.	5.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Lastings.													
Ship, c.g.r. p. pc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.92½	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Old Men, p. pc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.30	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Spanish Stripes.													
9 Old Men p. yd.	0.48½	.....	0.59	0.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	18	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Single, Phoenix p. yd.	0.65	.....	0.686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.608/608*	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	66
6th inst.													
Sea Horse, b.t.l. p. yd.	0.541	.....	0.53	0.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.58*	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	36	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	60
Buffalo p. yd.	0.47	.....	.....	0.45½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.604*	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	18
Lion, p. yd.	0.432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
S. p. yd.	0.402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Dragon, p. yd.	0.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
8 Foh, p. yd.	0.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 12th December, 1902
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 281 to 288 both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.														
	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanking.	New-chwang.	Foochow.	Kinchow.	Japan.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European Pes.	10,365	225	5,420	1950	1320	17,820	...	3,525	20,090	1950	...	500	715	...	250
do. American	90	...	80	800	...	58	...	100	900	140	...	...	...	...	800
T.Cloths, 32-in.	710	70	585	...	100	2,525	...	625	3,160	...	...	3,055	410	...	700
do. 36-in.	650	...	...	50	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	400
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
White Shirtings, European	3,910	50	1,350	2480	1723	7,574	...	2,800	11,766	150	...	250	...	4650	4,000
do. American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Prills, Eng. & Indian	...	...	105	285	...	285	...	...	...	30	...	135	...	620	450
do. Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	330	...
do. American	1,150	15	1,245	585	270	10,790	...	1,020	15,955	600	...	30	150	35	200
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	110	...	310	200	300	680	...	80	2,280	490	...	...	80	210	700
do. Dutch	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	350
do. American	40	...	320	...	...	...	...	140	2,580	...	...	...	45	100	150
Sheetings, English	120	...	540	1610	300	2,401	...	300	260	940	...	...	500	1020	500
do. Indian	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. American	1,280	...	740	1020	340	220	...	11,720	42,880	...	...	...	2,400	7750	900
Dyed Cottons	344	...	290	30	240	480	...	40	250	50	...	...	50	633	400
Printed Cottons	460	...	150	...	121	1,881	...	1,291	6,029	20	...	160	180	...	800
Fancy Woven Cottons	60	...	60	...	30	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	80	450
Turkey Red Shirtings	75	...	795	340	106	840	...	725	2,110	...	...	200	275	75	500
Velvets	...	...	24	...	...	48	...	10	192	...	...	...	...	...	90
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Handkerchiefs	...	...	640	...	...	600	1600	...	...	200	30	...	...	200	3,500
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	900
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	200
Cotton Yarn, Indian	271	...	3,861	1185	2868	13,113	1245	1,215	8,100	213	...	...	453	165	450
do. English	36	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	9	...	24	...	6	...	30
do. Japan	18	6	72	445	566	57,570	...	31	31	12	...	...	926	...	150
do. Shanghai	199	151	156	16	1316	2,497	406	184	434	3	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	60	...	66	24	126	...	...	36	12	...	...	12	12	...	150
do. Cotton	...	...	108	...	144	...	...	194	288	...	...	...	...	12	150
Medium & Broad Cloths	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	120
Camlets	50	10	...	30	58	220	...	10	...	...	...	20	...	...	180
Long Ells	60	...	70	120	80	525	...	20	80	40	...	...	40	...	220
Lastings	40	...	...	...	...	399	...	20	200	...	...	...	60	...	200
Italian Cloth	60	...	120	90	...	210	...	...	60	30	...	...	...	...	350
Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed	...	...	70	30	...	59	...	220	60	...	40	...	40	555	900
do. do. Plain	1,886	40	3,268	1190	1359	9,465	...	2,458	11,592	308	...	350	420	...	1,000
Cotton Flannels America	570	20	220	540	340	1,387	...	210	260	190	...	170	...	...	500
do. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
do. Japan	60	...	60	90	30	30	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Kerosene Oil, American	500	...	3,500	6350	500	...	...	10,000	300	...	...	...	...	...	8770
do. Russian	...	...	5,300	8800	1300	7,000	...	3,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	680

GOODS	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.				Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1902.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 6th Dec. 1901.
Grey Shirtings, European Pes.	107,175	4,572,674	4,343,561	51,067	1,450	4,950,025	3,694,746	1,732,671	1,29,866
do. American	5,200	463,215	...	...	...	789,045	...	356,320	...
T.Cloths, 32-in.	12,940	564,493	453,702	9,306	825	691,962	473,654	282,896	117,186
do. 36-in.	1,310	56,916	60,070	200	...	89,297	77,211	38,409	47,585
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	350	23,827	28,295	...	...	41,375	7,780	34	1,938
White Shirtings, European	40,753	2,197,823	1,675,899	15,499	...	2,739,604	1,767,339	1,256,509	707,817
do. American	50	4,595	...	...	...	2,350	...	1,030	...
Prills, English & Indian	2,240	167,580	110,694	2,442	...	184,295	111,350	39,986	16,221
do. Dutch	240	35,820	32,300	...	...	14,583	30,900	10,015	19,124
do. American	34,175	1,377,273	1,563,397	62,880	1,875	1,453,405	1,389,004	374,688	233,918
Jeans, English & Indian	5,900	223,001	93,486	5,681	...	332,461	33,790	95,066	...
do. Dutch	1,670	31,010	17,350	...	...	44,110	13,740	3,850	4,670
do. American	3,120	160,760	168,105	...	...	162,783	80,140	?	?
Sheetings, English	8,491	523,501	455,834	7,222	...	601,453	330,233	110,036	64,664
do. Indian	120	17,880	13,270	...	...	68,545	3,520	?	...
do. American	101,290	3,342,316	2,976,844	106,000	13,400	4,209,166	2,261,994	1,669,872	576,424
Dyed Cottons	2,807	140,141	101,676	1,883	...	167,872	143,069	56,138	49,353
Printed Cotton	12,182	904,013	545,210	52,591	...	1,017,116	400,537	454,509	325,520
Fancy Woven Cottons	610	44,327	42,240	219	...	46,953	25,083	37,774	25,303
Turkey Red Shirtings	5,831	248,659	215,935	480	...	208,620	124,313	46,578	74,910
Velvets	560	34,539	30,738	922	...	44,963	34,942	26,122	14,715
Velveteens	162	10,104	8,211	294	...	15,289	4,176	7,888	859
Handkerchiefs	6,740	368,320	345,534	2,230	...	625,620	302,905	320,282	253,038
Muslins	1,800	219,408	175,915	...	...	301,504	239,210	155,228	158,932
Lenos & Balzarines	303	57,980	63,761	...	...	41,612	4,506	2,890	5,735
Cotton Yarn, Indian	33,324	1,004,815	905,565	21,792	...	1,099,457	840,051	263,760	105,522
do. English	222	21,297	13,569	...	300	18,986	15,526	31,479	7,250
do. Japan	59,827	288,499	279,630	19,058	...	253,790	254,317	?	3,406
do. Shanghai	5,362	171,119	185,744	...	...	4,205	432	?	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	498	24,909	27,723	288	...	21,523	33,545	12,458	10,804
do. Cotton	896	36,419	26,760	618	...	36,381	23,243	15,055	9,898
Medium & Broad Cloths	154	16,841	19,828	580	...	24,386	17,503	16,114	7,302
Camlets	568	34,338	38,264	679	...	25,000	33,117	3,099	6,312
Long Ells	1,235	63,092	63,977	1,400	...	47,042	60,055	10,925	16,806
Lastings	519	36,639	40,813	1,000	...	24,257	21,625	11,633	8,698
Italian Cloth	998	50,900	64,596	329	...	54,829	79,180	39,184	31,739
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed	1,419	1,300,380	562,484	3,327	...	1,353,911	1,031,000	409,115	420,705
do. do. Plain	34,021	106,707	561,345	17,503	...	68,804	454,855	370,008	249,188
Cotton Flannels America	4,537	143,021	195,149	...	...	76,851	191,548	66,304	175,369
do. European	440	11,330	7,575	1,620	...	15,511	23,170	12,884	24,066
do. Japan	30	5,643	13,250	985	...	17,494	34,014	?	...
Kerosene Oil, American	30,120	1,869,353	2,941,914	627,970	...	16,706,524	1,769,238	1,574,000	930,000
do. Russian	20,126	990,543	1,895,284	...	...	4,114,680	2,535,530	?	...

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Shavmut, Succia, Morgul, Indravadi, Marburg, Bengal, Ulysses, Monmouthshire, Korea, Bayern and Mazagon, Pelus, Bombay, Kanagawa Maru, Glenogle, Hindustan, Valetta, Croydon and Macduff.*Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—*Kwatschow, Malacca, Alcinous, Empress of Japan, Indus, Sydney Tartar Tirol, Hakui Maru, Iyo Maru, and Agamemnon.*

† Including English and Dutch 12-lb.